

A photograph of a forest path. The path is covered in brown and orange fallen leaves, with some green ferns and small plants growing through them. Tall, thin trees with green foliage line the path, and sunlight filters through the canopy. The text is overlaid on the upper half of the image.

*Early Lands of the
Rogers Family in the
Foxtown Area
(Millington Society) of
East Haddam,
Connecticut*

James A. Rogers

*Early Lands of the Rogers Family
in the Foxtown Area (Millington Society) of
East Haddam, Connecticut*

Compiled by James Allen Rogers of Centennial, Colorado,
with assistance from Dr. Russell I. Haley

Centennial, Colorado
© 2006

Dedications

James Allen Rogers has lived his entire life in the Denver, Colorado, area. He has been an eminent domain appraiser for twenty years. He has also been a member of the Colorado Genealogical Society for twenty-five years and served a two-year term as its newsletter editor. His current e-mail address may be found in queries on GenForum ("Rogers" Forum) and among queries on RootsWeb sites for East Haddam, CT, New London, CT, and Lake County, OH. This work is dedicated to the memory of his parents, Will Alden Rogers and Margaret Elizabeth (Allen) Rogers.

In 1956 Dr. Russell I. Haley began his own family research, including that of his Rogers line. He spent twenty years in advertising in NYC, and is Professor Emeritus in Marketing from the University of New Hampshire. He has been elected to the American Marketing Association Attitude Research Hall of Fame and the Market Research Council of New York Hall of Fame. His efforts are dedicated to his grandmother, Lydia Rogers Shaw. Upon her marriage to Daniel Shipman Rogers she adopted her maiden name as her middle name, and later still chose to use the name of Lillian, a name she liked, thus becoming known as Lillian Shaw Rogers.

The compiler also wishes to express appreciation to Sandra D. Johnson of Vashon, Washington, for her assistance, and to Alison Watson Maston, a Connecticut volunteer with Random Acts of Genealogical Kindness.

Early Lands of the Rogers Family in the Foxtown Area (Millington Society) of East Haddam, Connecticut

Compiled by James Allen Rogers © 2006

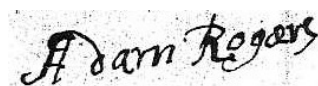
Some portions of family lineages need more documentation than others. This may be especially true for those families with somewhat common names. The surname "Rogers" was the twenty-seventh most frequently occurring name in the 1790 Federal Census.¹

This study will discuss parcels of land in the Town of East Haddam, Connecticut, owned during the approximate period of 1740 to 1835 by various Rogers family members. It will illustrate the shapes, locations, and chronology of their more significant early properties.

Records indicate that many of these Rogers' are descended from Adam Rogers, an apparently educated mulatto slave of 1700 New London, Connecticut. Other family relationships must be inferred from more obscure sources, and plotting property relationships helps immensely.

A genealogy of Adam Rogers is available in abridged form in a 1977 article entitled *The Mulatto Adam Rogers and His White Wife Katherine Jones*.² Similar family data is presented with less detail and discussion in two other publications, *Tapestry*,

and *Black Roots in Southeastern Connecticut 1650-1900*.³ This study may be considered an "interpretive illustration," adding to research presented in these earlier works.



(Detail) Signature of Adam Rogers, from Promissory Note in the Amount of "Six pounds, three Shillings, and one penny" to Mathew Stewart, dated 5 Feb 1739/40; New London County Court Records, Connecticut State Library, RG 003, Box 2, Folder 2.

One of Adam's sons was John Rogers (b 1704), a cooper (maker of wooden barrels and buckets) of New London, who in turn had a son John Rogers (b 14 October 1734).⁴

The primary motive for this investigation was to determine with greater certainty whether the younger John Rogers was the same John Rogers who fathered Gurdon Rogers (born 1760) and Roswell Rogers (born 1764) of East Haddam.

A seemingly crucial point is that John the cooper disappears from public records after 1739, when he sold a house and shop in Middletown. That was approximately fifteen to twenty miles distant from where most of his other family members later lived in East Haddam.⁵

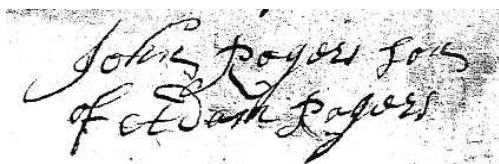
¹Elsdon C. Smith, *American Surnames* (Philadelphia: Chilton Book Co. 1969; Reprint, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1986), p. 298.

²George Waller-Frye, 1946 - ___, *The Mulatto Adam Rogers and His White Wife Katherine Jones*, published in *The American Genealogist*, 1977, Vol. 53, No. 4, pp. 217-224. An expanded and annotated version was deposited with the LDS Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah (Microfilm # 1036711, Item 4) [Hereinafter "FHL" denotes sources from Family History Library microfilm, etc.], Connecticut State Library [CSL] in Hartford, and other institutions. Its title in expanded form is: George Waller-Frye, 1946 - , *Connecticut Genealogies; 1: Adam and Katherine Rogers of New London CT.; James and Katherine Merritt of Killingworth CT.*, (Storrs, CT: Spring Hill Press, 1977) 57 pages; An electronic version, transcribed by Mark Merritt, is online in the area for New London, Connecticut, within the USGenWeb Project.

³Barbara W. Brown and James M. Rose, *Tapestry, A Living History of the Black Family in Southeastern Connecticut* (New London, Connecticut: New London Historical Society, 1979), pp. 65-67; Barbara W. Brown and James M. Rose, *Black Roots in Southeastern Connecticut 1650-1900*, Vol. 8 of the Gale Genealogy and Local History Series, (Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1980) p. 349.

⁴New London Deeds [Vital Records], New London Town Clerk, New London, Connecticut, Vol. 1, p. 30 (Family History Library, Salt Lake City, Utah, m/f # 5083) (All such deed references hereinafter will be noted with "FHL" microfilm numbers.); New London Deeds [Vital Records], Vol. 2, p. 94.

⁵Our John Rogers, cooper, is clearly identified in: Middletown Deeds (FHL m/f # 4794), Vol. 6, p. 46, John Whitmore to "...John Rogers of New London ... Cooper, Son



(Detail) Signature of "John Rogers son of Adam Rogers" from Promissory Note in the Amount of "thirty five pounds" to Adam Rogers Junior, dated 27 [?] Apr 1736 [possibly funds for the addition to his Middletown property purchased in August 1736]; New London County Court Records, Connecticut State Library, Record Group 003, Box 1, Folder 45.

Only eight land transactions were recorded from 1757 to 1804 for a "John Rogers" per se in East Haddam. However, there are roughly two hundred land transactions recorded in that early era for those named "John Rogers," "Jonathan Rogers," and other variations in the greater area surrounding East Haddam. This number of sale transactions, when coupled with the apparent absence of John Rogers, cooper, from the Foxtown area of East Haddam, initially raises doubt about the ancestry of Gurdon and Roswell Rogers.

Although analysis of East Haddam's and other towns' land records does not answer all questions one might have, this writer believes that illustrating the family's early ownerships demonstrates a very high probability of family connection and genealogical continuity. (Please see Addenda for the various family relationships.)

Adam Rogers, a freed mulatto, was raised in the New London, Connecticut, household of John Rogers, founder of a radical and disruptive religious sect (modeled after the Quakers and Seventh Day Baptists) called the Rogerenes.

After setting up his own household (perhaps circa 1714),⁶ Adam was a squatter for what he himself described as "thirty years" on forty acres of rural New London's common ground (land not yet sold

of Adam Rogers of Sd New London...", 24 Nov 1732. The 2nd and 3rd deeds refer to him as "...of Middletown." Vol. 7, p. 429, John Whitmore to John Rogers, 31 Aug 1736, and Vol. 8, p. 429, John Rogers to Jehoshaphat [sic] Starr, 12 March 1739. (Middletown Land Record volumes 7 & 8: FHL m/f # 4795) He is also precisely identified in a 1738/39 New London County Court suit by his brother Adam Rogers Jr. CSL: RG 003, Box 1, Folder 45.

⁶The year 1744 less "30 years" residency = ca 1714. This contrasts with George Waller's suggested date based on Adam getting his own earmark assigned in 1721.

or "set out" to individuals) between Alewife Brook and Royce's Mountain, called "Mountain Farm."

At the time the land under him was sold in 1744, he and his family were twice forcibly evicted from the property, their "Household Stuff" was tossed over the fence, three loads of grass hay were taken, and his "mention house" [mansion house] of about 16 feet square was destroyed. He may have been about 70 to 75 years old at the time. Adam filed suit in court for damages, but either lost or withdrew his case in November 1746.⁷

One might assume that afterwards, he and Katherine lived with relatives in nearby East Haddam, Connecticut. This was where their daughter Jemima was living with her husband of nearly four years, John Fox (who was also her cousin). It was additionally where their son Adam Jun^r (b 1710) had bought land in 1741/2 and married just one month before Adam's 1744 eviction. This writer has found no evidence to either support or disprove this possibility. Exactly where they lived, and the dates and place(s) of their deaths and burial have not been determined.

Some of their descendants are buried in Three Bridges Cemetery at North Plain in East Haddam. They themselves may be there in unmarked graves, as appears to be the case with their sons Ralph and Gammon.⁸ Not marking graves was evidently a practice of some Rogerenes, reflecting

⁷New London County Court Case: *Adam Rogers of New London vs. Joseph Bools [Bolles]* (# 218, 259). Trespass [sic], Court at Norwich, 4 Tuesday of November 1746, Record Group 003, Box 2, Folders 8, 9, and 11, File at the Connecticut State Library, Hartford. George Waller indicated in his work that Adam lost the case, but the file shows "withd^r" [withdrawn] written on the backs of each of the three related documents.

⁸*Second Congregational and Ecclesiastical Society, Church Records, 1733-1931*. (Hereinafter called *Millington Church Records*) Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, Salt Lake City, 1953. (FHL m/f # 4115) Vol. 2, pp. 80, 87. Death dates: Gammon – 20 November 1787, Ralph – 25 April 1803; Gilbert H. Strong and Moreau J. Stark, *Old Roads, Trails, and Houses [of East Haddam]* (Compiled for the Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, NSDAR, East Haddam, manuscript, 1930), 38. Manuscript copy obtained from Town Historian Dr. Karl Stofko. Ralph and Gammon are reported to be buried in the cited cemetery. There is no record of them in published (Three Bridges Cemetery) data, i.e.: [Anonymous], "Inscriptions from Gravestones at East Haddam, Conn.," *NEH&G Register*, Vol. LXXXI (Jan 1927), pp. 59, 60, and also July 1927 [corrections], p. 239.

the similar religious humility shown by Quakers with this issue.

Many of their children lived in the southeast part of the Town of East Haddam. This rural area lies northwest of New London, immediately west of what is now the Town of Salem, Connecticut. Salem was created partly from the north part of Lyme (also formerly called the Parish of New Salem) and partly of southern Colchester. The region was also called Paugwonk, an area frequently mentioned in the *Hempstead Diary*,⁹ a well-known resource for researchers in this part of Connecticut.

Marital ties with members of the Jones and Fox families of New London may have played a part in some descendants of Adam Rogers moving to this area of Connecticut. A genealogy of this Fox family may be found in *Thomas Fox of Concord Massachusetts and his Descendants...*¹⁰ So many members of the Fox family lived in this part of East Haddam that the area became known as Foxtown.¹¹

Initial connections among these families stemmed from membership by the Rogers', Fox's, Jones', and others in the Rogerenes. Many of the offspring of these unions lived near one another in the East Haddam area, near the East Haddam/Colchester line.

⁹Joshua Hempstead, *The Diary of Joshua Hempstead of New London...* (New London: New London Historical Society, 1901) 700+ pages. (Published version.)

¹⁰William F. Fox, *Thomas Fox of Concord and his Descendants...* (Albany: J. B. Lyon Company Printers, 1909, 56 pp) (FHL # 856108, Item # 1). While it has the appearance of being a credible genealogy, this writer notes that a Mary Fox, wife of Samuel Borden, is listed as a daughter in two different Fox families (pp. 38, 40). Also, Thomas Fox, with wife Margaret and children Joseph and Ann, is shown as a member of both third and fourth generations (pp. 35, 37).

¹¹William F. Fox, *Thomas Fox of Concord and his Descendants...*, p. 52; Colchester Probate Court for the District of East Haddam, Vol. 5, p. 137. (FHL m/f # 3905) The 1782 Probate Distribution of William Baker refers to "foxtown Lot[s]." At least one East Haddam Deed, Vol. 6, p. 103, James Wickwire to Nathan Jewett, 21 April 1760, also refers to "a place called Foxtown" within East Haddam.

The mulatto Adam Rogers married Katherine Jones of New London, and in 1705/1706 Isaac Fox of New London and Lyme married Katherine's sister Mary Jones.¹² Isaac Fox appears to have bought land along the "Lyme Road" adjacent to East Haddam as early as 1716, before East Haddam was legally differentiated from the Town of Haddam.¹³ Katherine's sister Jane Jones married Nathaniel Cahoon/Cohoon, who died in 1731 in adjoining Colchester.¹⁴

Katherine's brother, Thomas Jones Jun^r, prospered in the early 1700s in Colchester, and held his own slaves, contrary to a developing Rogerene principle. Thomas' will was probated in 1729.¹⁵ His farm was near East Haddam about three miles north of the pre-1819 Lyme line, along the "Old Lyme to Colchester Road" (West Road), beyond Witch Meadow.

East Haddam itself is basically rectangular, about 8 ¾ miles across from north to south, and 6 ¼ to 8 miles wide, east to west. The area under study is mostly east of Eight Mile River, west and south of a jog in the east town line. This jog appears just above a crossroad that current USGS maps label Crowley Corner.¹⁶ This junction was possibly

¹²William F. Fox, *Thomas Fox of Concord and his Descendants...*, p. 27, states that on 4 September 1732 Isaac Fox subsequently married Mary Reynolds.

¹³Mary E. Perkins, Compiler, *Chronicles of a Connecticut Farm, 1769-1905, for Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Mitchell, Present Proprietors of Woodbridge Homestead* (Boston: Private Printing, 1905), p. 39. This hand-illustrated limited edition (50 copies) is at the CT Historical Society, Eastern CT State Univ., and Library of Congress. (The CT State Library's copy is missing.) The Sutro Library in San Francisco holds a microfilmed (B/W) copy. Also available via HeritageQuest.

¹⁴Charles William Manwaring, Compiler, *A Digest of the Early Connecticut [Hartford District] Probate Records* (Hartford: R. S. Peck, Publ., 1904-06; Reprint, Baltimore: Gen'l. Publ. Co., 1995), Vol. III, pp. 28.

¹⁵Charles William Manwaring, *A Digest of the Early Connecticut [Hartford District] Probate Records...*, Vol. III, pp. 74-75; George Waller-Frye, *The Mulatto...* p. 218; George Waller-Frye, *Connecticut Genealogies...* p. 4.

¹⁶United States Geological Survey, *7.5 Minute Topographical Map: Hamburg [Connecticut] Quadrant*, Original scale, 1:24000; 1961, Photorevised 1984. This newer version illustrates some of the more prominent fences with faint red dashed lines. These may be useful to others.

named for the family of Mather Crowley, a resident near this intersection in the 1820s.¹⁷

The northern part of the Foxtown area is also variously referred to in old deeds as "Millington," the "East Society," or the "Second Society." This is based on the presence of numerous mills of different types, and its chronological development as a Congregational Church parish ("Society").

Current perceptions are that Foxtown lies to the north of Crowley Corner, perhaps because that is where the Foxtown Cemetery is located, and that name also appears in the northerly area on H. F. Walling's 1859 map.¹⁸

However, deed evidence suggests that residents at that time considered it to extend further to the south as well, including an area as far south as the angled portion of the West Road. The southern portion is encompassed by part of what is labeled *Plains District No. 11* on another mid-nineteenth century map.¹⁹

This writer has sketched and/or plotted in excess of two hundred property descriptions in this area to better track the historic settlement pattern of the various family members.

A number of frustrations are inherent in this type of research. The reader should be aware that "sold property" in those times and in this area was seldom described in the deeds with the detail or accuracy provided by modern surveyors.

¹⁷East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 18, p. 510 (FHL m/f # 4104), Gurdon Rogers [Sr.] to John C. Rogers, 8 April 1823. (Mather family is mentioned.)

¹⁸*Map of Middlesex County, Connecticut, from Surveys under the Direction of H. F. Walling* (NY: Published by H&CT Smith & Co., 1859), Library of Congress map # 63, East Haddam segment.

¹⁹F. W. Beers, [School District?] *Map for East Haddam* from the *Atlas of Middlesex County, Connecticut* (Connecticut: F. W. Beers, 1874), Orig.: 34 x 55 cm., Scale ca: 1:41,000; Original Scale: 200 Rods to the Inch. (Includes Inset of Hadlyme) From the Petersen Collection at the Homer Babbidge Library, Univ. of Conn. "Map and Geographic Information Center," <http://magic.lib.uconn.edu/cgi-bin/MAGIC_HistList.pl>. Map is also at the Connecticut Historical Society.

Progress in describing the properties was not uniform, becoming better with the passing years in a steady path of improvement, as one might expect. Some were extremely precise, while others were extremely vague. It instead seems to have varied more with the practices of the particular time periods, and the desires and skills of individual sale participants.

East Haddam Town Historian Dr. Karl P. Stofko has related his belief that each sale at the time had a precise legal description associated with it, which may or may not have been transcribed into the deeds themselves. However, he also stated he had not seen examples of separate descriptions.²⁰

This writer must respectfully disagree with this concept, based on the extremely inexact and varying distances and areas stated in so many deeds. Also, many property descriptions might not vary so much from one deed to the next for the same ownership, if that were the case. If there had been precise descriptions of each property, this writer believes that far more of the exact distances, bearings, and especially the acreage amounts would have been properly transcribed.

The major limitation in plotting the old land descriptions is the deeds' frequent lack of a complete set of bearings (directions) and distances, called "metes-and-bounds" data. These allow one to draw a representation of a property's perimeter, so that they may be overlaid on assessors' plats.

Very often, sellers' deeds simply described the properties in summary fashion by naming the neighbors on each side. This requires an ever-widening knowledge of *who* the neighbors were (and *when*), as well as the sizes and shapes of *their* holdings, simply to plot the target parcels with reasonable certainty.

However, even deeds of this type offer general spatial relationships, and can lead to other deeds with better-described common boundaries. The ownership of multiple noncontiguous properties

²⁰Letter dated 27 May 2003, to this writer from Dr. Karl P. Stofko, East Haddam Town Historian.

by a major landowner can complicate and confuse things very rapidly.

Finding the necessary distances and directions for any given parcel often means going backward and forward in time through the chains of title (ownership histories) for a remarkably large number of adjoining properties. In this study it was sometimes necessary to combine bits and pieces of descriptions from various deeds.

Any particular course can "vary" slightly in distance depending upon which old deed is considered. As a result, a researcher may easily miss some important associations between portions of different descriptions.

Compounding these problems is the fact that some parcels were divided, while others were merged to form larger tracts. Either event can make recognizing a given property in its various incarnations something of a problem. Further, property sizes were frequently stated in an ambiguous, almost careless, manner.²¹

Additionally, some roads that were "laid out" by the Town's Selectmen (and which might help the researcher recognize a property) were later abandoned, and never mentioned again. Some roads adjoined or even bisected properties, and often their existence would not be stated.

The very sense of the word "highway" also seems to have changed during the last two centuries. In earlier times, a "road" tended to refer to a more heavily trafficked thoroughfare, while a "highway" apparently applied to anything as small as a private farm lane.

Another difficulty is the frequent sloppiness in record keeping by the various town recorders. Some of this might be attributed to the commonplace enjoyment of plentiful amounts of alcohol, including cider, toddy, and "flip" (a mixed

drink that often included beaten eggs, and involved plunging a hot poker into the brew).

"On the five roads converging on the [Millington] green...were the stores, nominally grocery stores, but as the oldest inhabitants will tell you, 'They all sold rum,' and at prices so low that a man could get drunk for six cents!"²²

An author from 1887 wrote:

"...the indulgence of the social glass among the higher class was much more common than now. The Clergy and the elders were wont to meet and discuss grave matters over their toddy with a freedom that would be quite scandalous in these days."²³

East Haddam Historian Dr. Stofko stated to this writer, "Anyone with an orchard would have a cider press and a small millhouse to house the press. [Fifty percent] of all estate inventories mention cider presses or cider mills."²⁴ There was apparently a significant cider mill in the area on one of the nearby Spencer properties.

For a time, locally produced applejack (cider brandy) became especially popular as a result of British restrictions on the West Indies rum trade during the Revolution.²⁵

²²[Anonymous], *Millington*, (n. p., n. d. [1995?]), a 13-page computer-printed history of the village, in a Manuscript File marked "Millington," in the Historical Room of the Rathbun Memorial Library, East Haddam, Connecticut, p. 2.

²³Hosford B. Niles, *The Old Chimney Stacks of East Haddam* (New York: Lowe & Co., 1887) (FHL m/f # 397779), pp. 50, 51.

²⁴Letter dated 17 January 1993, to this writer from Dr. Karl P. Stofko, East Haddam Town Historian.

²⁵Elisabeth C. Huka, *The Changing Geography of an Old New England Town, East Haddam, Connecticut* (A Thesis submitted within the Department of Geography at Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, 1958), p. 51. Copy obtained from East Haddam Town Historian.

²¹As only one example, the 29 October 1772 deed in which the Reverend Stephen Johnson transferred East Haddam property to his daughters Sarah & Elisabeth (Vol. 8, p. 384, FHL m/f # 4099) refers to his property as "... Containing Between four and five Hundred Acres Be the Same more or Less..."

This writer notes that among the many estate bills paid in the 1824 probate proceedings for Gurdon Rogers Jr., one payment was for the grog given to the corn pickers, and another was "for Cider Brandy used at Vendue" [the estate auction].²⁶ That must have kept the bidding spirited.

Perhaps this liquid social custom accounts for some of the most glaring errors and omissions in the deeds. Given the importance of the recording process in protecting one's rights to title, the number of errors can be surprising to current readers. This carelessness sometimes resulted in completely missing courses (or "calls") in descriptions, reversed directions, and cross-outs and corrections within the recorded documents.

Terminology in the deeds can be interesting. In reading the descriptions, one gets used to seeing a property bound commonly described as a "stake and stones," i.e., a wooden post with stones mounded around its base. One also finds various types of "staddles" referenced as boundary markers. For example, a "white oak staddle" would be a sapling left standing at the edge of a field, with all others around it cleared away.

Trees were also "marked" or "blazed" by chipping away parts of the bark at chest level. This may account for many references to "a tree marked" in deeds of that era. A rather intricate method of symbology could be involved in the blazing of trees, although it did not appear to be extensively used in this area, according to the deeds under study. An early local example of such marking is found in the 1705 laying out of the dividing line between the Towns of Lyme and Colchester, with trees marked by the letters "L" and "P" on the east or south sides of their trunks.²⁷

Such temporary markers (trees and wooden stakes) for permanent bounds amuse today's surveyors. A bound such as described in Isaac Fox Jr's 1759 deed as a "rotten oak stump" really tickles them. How long could it last?

²⁶Probate of Gurdon Rogers Jun^r, Colchester Probate District for East Haddam, Beginning date 1823, file # 2600.

²⁷ Mary E. Perkins, Compiler, *Chronicles of a Connecticut Farm*..., pp. 20, 21.

On the positive side, the region has escaped much of the twentieth century development that could have cluttered the tax assessor's plats. Those maps have proven extremely helpful, since many property lines have not changed in 200 years. With some obvious exceptions, the majority of land transactions appear to have been recorded by the property owners, which makes useful information available to the persistent researcher.

Microfilms of land records and other materials are available for review through Family History Centers of the Church of Jesus Christ, Latter Day Saints. Most of the East Haddam deeds investigated were quite legible, due in part to good microfilming. This makes them relatively easy to read, if not to comprehend.

Initially, the settlers of the Town attempted to lay out the land of East Haddam in an orderly grid with squares $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile in dimension.²⁸ This system was initiated in nine columns of land grants, called "Divisions," which were numbered from west to east, away from the Connecticut River.

Foxtown deeds are therefore full of references to the Eighth and Ninth Divisions. "... Sd divisions run from the N line of Sd Town to S line of Sd Town & thus & So the divisions run or ought to till the Ninth division which is Scattering . . ." By the time the ninth Division was reached, it consisted very much of "... a piece here and a piece there without any regularity by taking up land wherever it might be found not inclusive in other conveyances."²⁹

Obviously the intended orderly system faltered as land allocations extended toward the east. The end result was a jumble of irregularly shaped properties at the east side of the Town.

²⁸Hosford B. Niles, *The Old Chimney Stacks*..., p. 18.

²⁹East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 4, p. 476 (FHL # 4098), has a sketchy explanation of the "Divisions" of land in the town. Vol. 13 of the East Haddam Land Records (FHL m/f # 4102) – after the Indexes – also holds an incomplete "...short Explanation of the Divisions in East Haddam..." citing some landmark properties for the first four divisions, then skipping the next four, and giving the cited notation for the ninth.

A number of small compensatory tracts of ground were granted by the Town's Selectmen to settle boundary disputes where the irregularly shaped land of one person lapped onto the land of another. "Lapt Land" is not an unusual phrase in recorded boundary agreements and deeds of the early 1700s for the Foxtown and North Plain areas.

Adam and Katherine Rogers' eldest son Adam Jun^r was the first of this Rogers family to record a land purchase in East Haddam. One notes the early deeds refer to both Adam Jun^r and his brother Ralph being "of East Haddam," suggesting that they had already been residents for at least a short time.

"Adam Rogers Jun^r Late of New London Now of East Haddam" bought 23+ acres of land from his cousin "Gershom Fox of East Haddam" on the second of February, 1741/2.³⁰ The deed for the purchase may be the first document marking the movement of this Rogers family into East Haddam.³¹ The vague property description is more conceptual than practical, insofar as plotting out the boundaries.

His brother Gammon witnessed the recording of that deed. Gammon may have possibly helped his brother improve this early farm by cutting trees and, with the residue of the clearing operations, creating initial "stump fences"³² around the fields.

³⁰East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 2, p. 903 (FHL # 4097), Gershom Fox to Adam Rogers Jun^r, 2 February 1741/2. Note well the "Jun^r" designation. (This deed is not listed in the Comprehensive Deed Index created by Clerk Marion Watrous and available through the LDS Family History Library. *Deed volumes # 1 & 2 have an additional separate earlier index not filmed that can contain additional entries. It is available for inspection at the East Haddam Town Hall. This deed was indexed in the earlier Index to Land Records.*)

³¹Vertical file for "Millington," Rathbun Memorial Library, East Haddam, CT, September 2005. No one with the Rogers surname appears on a (typed) 1731 list of "Inhabitants of Millington Petitioning for a New Society," nor on the apparently appended 1733 and 1735 addenda lists.

³²Robert M. Thorson, *Stone by Stone* (New York: Walker & Co., 2002), p. 97. Mr. Thorson also dispels the myth that New Englanders started out with primarily stony soils, and explains how their fields gradually became that way because of unique

Later landowners used the rocks that gradually emerged from the soil over the years in building the many stone fences that became emblematic of New England. Some think there were more stones than needed, and the surplus were tossed in piles in the corners of various fields.³³ Physical inspection indicates that rather than "excess," they may have simply been the smaller and rounder stones not suitable for single-wall construction.

Adam Rogers Jun^r married Amy Scovel in 1744 at East Haddam.³⁴ She was reportedly a daughter of Benjamin and Hannah Scovel.

On the 9th of April 1750, Adam Jun^r expanded their farm operation, buying a nearby piece of land from Col. Samuel Olmstead.³⁵ This second recorded purchase of land was described as essentially rectangular, containing approximately 3 ½-acres of ground. This second parcel of land directly abutted the easterly (north-south) line of the Town. Adam Jun^r's lands were all near the northeast side of a wide flat-topped hill formerly called Hungerford Hill.³⁶

geology and through the effects of frost heaving, compaction of soils, erosion, etc. Pages 110-121 describe this process.

³³Cooley, Susan D., *Country Walks in Connecticut: A Guide to the Nature Conservancy Preserves* (Boston, Massachusetts: Appalachian Mountain Club Books, and Middletown, Connecticut: The Nature Conservancy, © 1982, Second Edition, 1989), 240 pages, p. 28. (Maps by Nora Hennessy Rolston)

³⁴Homer Worthington Brainerd, *A Survey of the Scovils or Scovills in England and America; Seven Hundred Years of History and Genealogy* (Hartford: Privately Printed, 1915) p. 160. Benjamin Scovel served in at least one 1759 East Haddam militia unit, commanded by Lt. Col. Joseph Spencer as recorded in: *Rolls of Connecticut Men in the French and Indian War* (Published version), Vol. II, p. 128. (FHL m/f # 0897070, Item 1).

³⁵East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 4, p. 90, Samuel Olmstead to Adam Rogers, 9 April 1750. (No "Jun^r" designation shown)

³⁶East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 5, p. 553 (FHL m/f # 4098), William Beebe to James Graves, 3 March 1755; Vol. 7, p. 11 (FHL m/f # 4099), Hains Graves to James Stewart Jun^r, 6 September 1763.

On the same springtime day in 1750, Ralph Rogers also bought 3 ½ acres from the same seller, Captain Samuel Olmstead, at a price of 48 British pounds "of old tenor."³⁷ (Based on later land sale prices, the British pound was evidently revalued around 1750, giving it a different "tenor" or value.) This land was approximately one mile south of Adam's property. His existing ¾-acre smaller site on the West Road would have allowed ready access to his new purchase.

Ralph's two parcels were located at a bend in the "Lyme to Colchester Road," which was (and still is) also called the "West Road." This road runs north and south along much of the east edge of the Town of East Haddam, and used to angle southwest to tie in with the Norwich-Salem Road (now aka State Route 82). Often this West Road was simply called the "Lyme Road" or "(Old) Colchester Road" in other deeds of the time.

Around 1792 a thoroughfare called the Woodbridge Road was opened through the Nathaniel Shaw Woodbridge property in adjoining Lyme/Salem, to connect with the West Road at this very "bend."³⁸

The diagonal portion of the West Road was abandoned at some point prior to 1935, according to a road map from that date.³⁹ However, Assessor plats still show it as a road, and it is said to still be a technically legal right-of-way, although not physically in use. Since the abandonment of the angled part of the "old" West Road, Woodbridge Road appears to now be assuming the name of the "West Road," as well.

No record has been found to indicate that Ralph ever married. The few existing mentions of him indicate he provided shelter to his two sisters Ruth

and Abigail, and that he was also associated with his brother Gammon.⁴⁰

This Home Lot of Ralph's adjoined on its north side to 20 ½ acres of land owned by Thomas Fox (a son of Isaac Fox, the Rogerene of New London and Lyme) and a first cousin to Ralph and his siblings.⁴¹

John Fox (another son of Isaac) lived with his wife Jemima Rogers Fox a few hundred feet southwest along the West Road, just beyond Haines Graves' land.⁴² Jemima was one of Ralph's sisters. John and Jemima Fox moved away in 1759, settling in Holderness, New Hampshire, along with Isaac Fox Jun^r and others.⁴³ Isaac Fox Jr. and his wife Elizabeth had also lived along the same angled portion of the West Road.

The previously mentioned eviction of Adam and his wife Katherine involved one of their daughters and a granddaughter. This writer assumes the daughter was either Ruth Rogers Brown or Abigail Rogers Jones. The identity of the granddaughter is not known, though she was surely a daughter of one of these sisters.

One can envision Ralph taking in his parents, and perhaps the sister and niece as well. However, this writer has no evidence to support that particular conjecture. It is simply a possibility. The deeds suggest Ralph was already living on his West Road lot (perhaps as a squatter, like his

³⁷East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 3, p. 207 (FHL m/f # 4097), Samuel Olmstead to Ralph Rogers, 9 April 1750.

³⁸Mary E. Perkins, Compiler, *Chronicles of a Connecticut Farm...*, p. 53, Compare 1780 map (opposite page 20) to that of 1797 (opposite page 130).

³⁹1935 Highway Map showing East Haddam, available at Connecticut Historical Society. (Other citation data n/a.)

⁴⁰East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 8, p. 384, Rev. Stephen Johnson to daughters Sarah and Elisabeth, 29 October 1772; *Old Trails, Roads, and Houses [of East Haddam]...*, p. 44.

⁴¹East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 3, p. 207, Samuel Olmstead to Ralph Rogers, 9 April 1750; Vol. 5, p. 241, Ralph Rogers to John Rogers, 24 December 1757; Vol. 6, p. 281, Thomas Fox to William Stewart, 26 October 1759.

⁴²East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 5, p. 382, Nathan Jewett to Hanes Graves, 10 September 1753.

⁴³Barbara W. Brown and James M. Rose, *Tapestry...*, p. 66; Barbara W. Brown and James M. Rose, *Black Roots...*, p. 350; Grant Powers, *Historical Sketches of the Discovery, Settlement, and Progress of Events in the Coos Country and Vicinity [Grafton County, NH], principally included Between the Years 1754 and 1785* (Haverhill, N. H.: Published by Henry Merrill, 1880), 169. This work cites Isaac Fox [Jr.] settling at Campton, NH, ca 1765.

father) before buying the interior 3 ½-acres in 1750, and in later years at least two of his sisters lived with him. A lack of church record entries for Ralph suggests that he was not a regular attendee. Therefore we may take the term “sisters” literally, rather than figuratively.

Other compilers have suggested that Ralph’s brother John Rogers (cooper of New London) may have lived in New London until 1748, when a John Rogers, son of John, was baptized.⁴⁴ However, John Rogers, cooper of New London, son of Adam of New London, is listed in Middletown land records as having bought a house and lot on 4 November 1732 at Middletown, added some ground to it 31 August 1736, and sold both lots on 12 March 1739.⁴⁵ The recording of the October 1734 and December 1736 births of John and Katherine Rogers in *New London* poses an apparent conflict between the records.

The conflict might conceivably reflect an out-of-town landlord situation, the family moving back and forth, or husband and wife in different towns.

However, it is also possible and probably much more likely the two children were quite simply born at Middletown and the births were recorded in New London. One would assume their father had friends and continuing business contacts there.

A contemporary example of out-of-jurisdiction recording is found with Daniel Fox of East Haddam, who after transferring from Millington to East Haddam’s First Society Church, continued

recording his children’s births and baptisms for six more years in the Millington Church (Second Society) records.⁴⁶ A second example is that of Jedidiah Fox, whose birth in 1712 was recorded at New London, although the same record refers to his father as being “of Norwich.”⁴⁷

Yet another example may be found with the children of James Rogers of New London. “The births of the children are recorded in Milford, Connecticut, but this is not proof that they were all born there, as it was not unusual to record the names and birth-dates of children in the town to which the family removed, regardless of the place of birth...”⁴⁸

If his age (approximately 54) did not prevent it, there is the possibility that John (b 1704) *might be* the John Rogers listed as Company Clerk in a *Middletown* militia unit in the 1758 campaign of the French and Indian Wars.⁴⁹ Also listed sequentially in the same unit is one Corporal Francis Whitmore. A John Whitmore was in the same unit.

A man named Francis Whitmore is known to have witnessed the 1732 purchase of John’s Middletown property from John Whitmore. A pair of Francis and John Whitmores appears to have maintained some sort of association with East Haddam at least two more years, also serving in Col. Spencer’s East Haddam units in 1759 and 1760.⁵⁰ However, in this writer’s opinion, it is not determinable with any measure of certainty from only the F. & I. War

⁴⁴Barbara W. Brown and James M. Rose, *Tapestry...*, p. 65 (Incidentally, this work incorrectly refers to John Fox as “Thomas.” The error was corrected in the following work, *Black Roots...*, published the next year.); Barbara W. Brown and James M. Rose, *Black Roots...*, p. 351; New London First Congregational Church Records, 1670-1916 [baptisms]: Vol. 1, p. 43, Vol. 3, p. 49. (FHL m/f # 5131)

⁴⁵*New London Congregational Church Records* [marriages] (FHL m/f # 5131), John Rogers of New London to Mary Tomkin, stranger, 13 Dec. 1732, Vol. 1, p. 169, and Vol. 3, p. 205; Middletown Conn. Deeds, Vol. 6, p. 46, John Whitmore to John Rogers, 24 Nov 1732 (Witness: Francis Whitmore); Vol. 7, p. 429, John Whitmore to John Rogers of Middletown, 31 Aug 1736; Vol. 8, p. 429, John Rogers of Middletown to Jehoshaphat Starr, 12 March 1739. (FHL m/f # 4794 and 4795)

⁴⁶William F. Fox, *Thomas Fox of Concord and his Descendants...*, p. 53.

⁴⁷William F. Fox, *Thomas Fox of Concord and his Descendants...*, p. 53.

⁴⁸James Swift Rogers [JSR], *James Rogers of New London, Connecticut, and his Descendants* (Boston: Published by the Compiler, 1902), p. 38.

⁴⁹*Rolls of Connecticut Men in the French and Indian Wars*, Vol. II, p. 19 (FHL m/f # 0897070, Item 1); Donald Lines Jacobus, *The Bulkeley Genealogy* (New Haven, Connecticut: The Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Company, 1933), p. 588. This work posits a different John Rogers (1736) as the Clerk.

⁵⁰*Rolls of Connecticut Men in the French and Indian Wars*, Vol. II, pp. 128, 129, and 194. (FHL m/f # 0897070, Item 1)

rosters *which* John Rogers may have been the Company Clerk. (See Addenda to this paper regarding other John Rogers' in Middletown.)

Other people, mentioned in various court records and genealogical summaries of the family, owned property adjoining or very near the lands of these early East Haddam Rogers'. Examples include the properties of John McCall, Arter [Arthur] Scovil, James Stewart, Thomas Williams, Joseph and Elisha Borden, Clark Beebe, etc.

Adam Rogers Jun^r purchased an adjacent third parcel of land 26 December 1751, from Ensⁿ. William Beebe.⁵¹ It was poorly described, but added about ½ acre to the south end of his second purchase.

Records show Adam bought a fourth connecting parcel on 16 March 1753, from Ensⁿ Joseph Arnold.⁵² It was said to contain 7 ½-acres, and united the previous three pieces into one ownership. Its northeasterly corner touched the boundary marker defining the junction of the three towns ("...thence northward 28 rods to a monument which is the corner bounds of Lyme Colchester and East Haddam..."). The assemblage with the first three plots totaled mathematically to around 35 acres.

The writer notes that the first deed from 1741/2 indicated Adam was a "Jun^r." His father Adam and mother Katherine Jones Rogers were evidently still living on Mountain Farm in New London. None of the three deeds recorded from 1750 to 1753 by Adam Jun^r includes the designation "Jun^r," "2nd," or any similar indication that there was another Adam Rogers living nearby. The lack of the "junior" designation may indicate that Adam the mulatto had died by 1750.

Such differentiation between similarly named persons was common in this area. The practice reflects in their deeds, including deeds for Gurdon

Rogers (b 1760) and Gurdon Jun^r (b ca 1790).⁵³ If the elder Adam did ever live in the area, such a residence may not have coincided with the brief time window in which Adam Jun^r made these three latter purchases.

The deed descriptions for the four parcels do not plot accurately, because of their vague nature and evident inaccuracies. Using only the recorded deeds and not knowing what other land purchases may have gone unrecorded, it is impossible to represent his landholdings with absolute certainty. Even study of the later sale deeds involving the four children does not help enough by itself to accurately plot Adam's land.

The general spatial relationship of the heirs' portions is shown in Illustration A, in the Addenda to this manuscript. However, the site's location in relation to the corner of the three towns is obviously certain. Illustration B shows the same location when Roswell Rogers assembled land there again in the late 1780s. (See Addenda.)

Adam Jun^r's purchases were all at the jog in East Haddam's easterly boundary line, where the early borders of East Haddam, Colchester, and Lyme all used to converge. Boundaries changed in 1819 with the formal creation of the Town of Salem, and the north edge of Lyme is no longer located that far north.⁵⁴

⁵³Lyme Deeds, Vol. 25, p. 508 (FHL m/f # 4690), Gurdon Rogers of East Haddam to Gurdon Rogers Jun^r of East Haddam, 26 September 1814; East Haddam Deeds Vol. 18, p. 149 (Gurdon Jr. witnessed a transaction of his father with Sylvester Vallet), 21 December 1821; Salem Deeds, Vol. 1, p. 450 (FHL m/f # 5618), Gurdon Rogers Jr. of Colchester to John C. Rogers of Saybrook, 8 April 1823.

⁵⁴D. Hamilton Hurd, Compiler, *History of New London County, Connecticut, with Biographical Sketches of Many of its Pioneers and Prominent Men* (Philadelphia: J. W. Lewis & Co., 1882), p. 606. In column 1, paragraph 6, it states: "The parish of New Salem was constituted from the south part of Colchester, the north part of Lyme, and a part of Montville by the General Court, April 27 1725, ... and in 1819 the same territory was constituted the present Town of Salem, the old boundary line between Colchester and Lyme being what was called the Old Lyme Road, or more generally 'the Governor's Road,' leading from Salem Centre, near Music Vale Seminary, eastward towards Montville and Norwich." This convergence point of the three towns is illustrated on a 1792 map by mapmaker William Blodget, copies of the map being

⁵¹East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 4, p. 432, Ensign William Beebe to Adam Rogers, 26 December 1751.

⁵²East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 5, p. 361, Ensign Joseph Arnold to Adam Rogers, 16 March 1753.

Adam Jun^r died around January of 1754.⁵⁵ The initial Probate Court record described his property as "about 50 acres of Land with a Dwelling House." However, the distribution of his estate accounted for a total of just forty acres.

Court records show the various legal guardians appointed by the court for his minor children included Arter [Arthur] Scovil, a landowner who lived adjacent to the Colchester line immediately north of Adam, John McCall/Mackall, a landowner to the southwest, James Steward (aka Stewart), a landowner who also lived to the southwest of Adam, Richard Sparrow, a landowner farther west, Samuel Olmstead Jun^r, and Abner Scovel.

Most (if not all) of these men had been members of Colonial militia units manned by East Haddam residents during the years 1757 to 1761 in the French and Indian Wars.

In accordance with his will, Adam Jun^r's land was divided among his heirs⁵⁶ in the following manner:

- 1) His elder son Ebenezer was given a nominal one-third share of the property, consisting of the three latter recorded parcels, called at the time of estate proceedings 14 ½ acres.
- 2) His elder daughter Abigail received 5 acres, according to the estate papers. (It later was described as 6 acres when she and her husband Thomas Williams sold her inheritance in 1772.)

held by the Connecticut Historical Society, and the New York Public Library. (See Addenda)

⁵⁵Colchester Probate Court for the District of East Haddam (FHL # 3904), File # 2594, Vol. 2, p. 268.

⁵⁶Guardianship Bond records from Colchester Probate Court for the District of East Haddam (FHL # 3904), Record # 2593 and # 2597: Three children (Ebenezer, Josiah, and Jemima) were all stated to be "...minors and of the age of fourteen years..." , and Abigail was declared to be a minor "...more then [sic] 12 years of age..." Both bond records were dated 23 May 1760. This suggests earlier birth dates for three of the children than later records and other writers state.

- 3) Younger daughter Jemima received 7 acres adjoining the west side of Abigail's share and the east side of Josiah's share.
- 4) Josiah was granted 12 acres on the westernmost side of the whole property.
- 5) Widow Amy received possession of her "Widow's Thirds" along the south end of the ownership as her "Right of Dower."

In 1757, a John Rogers "of East Haddam" purchased land from Ralph Rogers for 13 pounds.⁵⁷ (John could have had access to this first purchase of land through Ralph's lot, assuming there were no other roads to serve it. Local deeds mention no other road, but that is by itself inconclusive.)

Although the deed was dated the 24th day of December, a traditional season for gift giving, Christmas as a holiday did not then have the emphasis it has now. The sales price does not seem to reflect any discount. One may assume Ralph was living next door to John's purchase, on the ¾-acre lot fronting directly onto the West Road. John's purchase was also adjacent to the Home Lot of Thomas Fox,⁵⁸ since the purchase was the same 3 ½ acres Ralph had bought seven years earlier. (See Illustration C in Addenda.)

The land ownerships of John Rogers in East Haddam form a coherent pattern, following a logical time progression from one to the next. From the dates of acquisition and disposal, who the neighbors were, and to whom the properties were sold, this writer concludes it was the John Rogers born in 1734 who was the purchaser, and not his father John Rogers, cooper, born in 1704.

This initial purchase would begin the first of three distinct "Home Lots" John Rogers would own. The first and second lots were both assemblages of two separate purchases, and the third would be of two pieces purchased as one property on the same deed.

⁵⁷East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 5, p. 241, Ralph Rogers to John Rogers, 24 December 1757.

⁵⁸"Home Lot" reference may be found in East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 6, p. 281 (FHL m/f # 4099), Thomas Fox to William Stewart, 26 October 1759.

Land could be inherited at any age. However, the earliest age at which one could *buy* land in Connecticut at that time was 21 years.⁵⁹ Born in 1734, John would have been a young man of 23 when he bought this first parcel, and going on 24 the next year when he married Sarah Borden at East Haddam.⁶⁰

When the last parcels of land owned by John Rogers of East Haddam were sold in 1801 and 1804 to Gurdon and Roswell Rogers, our younger John would have been about 67 to 70 years old. That would have been an appropriate age for transferring land to one's children, in lieu of subjecting it to probate at a later date.

Other examples of this practice within the same family occurred in the 1820s when Gurdon transferred his land to his son John Clark Rogers, and when Roswell tried to transfer some land to his eldest son Erastus C. Rogers. It also occurred in 1841 at Lake County, Ohio, when Roswell Rogers deeded his Ohio land to his youngest son George R. Rogers.⁶¹ This is a practice that still occurs in many families across the country.

Were he to have lived so long, the elder John Rogers, cooper (b 1704), would have been about 100 years old in 1804. This would have been a cause for celebrity in those times, as it was when area resident John Chapman (associated with Chapman's Mills) died in 1833 at about 103 years of age, and when a Daniel Fox died in Jefferson

County, N. Y. at 102 years of age.⁶² Such an event would have probably earned some greater mention in local history, as it did with those two.

Similar to the situation discussed with Adam "Jun^r," this writer has found no mention of a John Rogers "Jun^r" or "2nd" in the land records, either directly in the eight "John Rogers" transactions or indirectly in the mentions of John in neighbors' deeds. This lack of differentiation secondly argues against the possibility that both Johns might have participated in some combination in the five separate purchases and three sales.

John enlarged his initial Home Lot in the spring of 1758 by buying an additional three acres immediately south from neighbor and distant cousin Haines Graves for nine pounds.⁶³ This made his ownership total to approximately 6 ½ acres.

As stated earlier, Thomas Fox, a son of Isaac Fox of New London and Lyme, owned a nominal 20 ½ acres as his Home Lot on the north side of Ralph and John.

Technically, his land was separated from theirs by a long, narrow, triangular "gore," or unclaimed strip of land that had been repeatedly overlooked in deed descriptions for the properties on either side of it. It may be considered the opposite of "lapt land." It was called "one acre" in size, and is of note only in accounting for land area. It was finally recognized in a deed from 1763, in which Haines Graves sold it to James Steward Jun^r.⁶⁴

⁵⁹Copied extracts of the [Connecticut] *Code of Laws* (1650) mailed to this writer 7 June 2002 by "Law Ref" of the Law Unit, Connecticut State Library: Under the subject heading of "Age" (p. 510), it states "...the Age for passing away of Lands or such kinde of Heriditaments... shall bee twenty and one yeares..." This "age of 21" issue was confirmed orally by David Dearborn, a well regarded New England researcher, to Dr. Russell I. Haley, per a letter to this writer from Dr. Haley dated 12 November 1991.

⁶⁰*Millington Church Records* [marriages], Vol. I, p. 47 (FHL # 4115), John Rogers to Sarah Borden, 1 June 1758.

⁶¹See later East Haddam transfers relating to Gurdon and Roswell Rogers; Also Lake County, Ohio, Deeds, Vol. B, p. 604/5 (FHL # 974940), Roswell and Wealthy Rogers to George R. Rogers, 14 July 1841.

⁶²Dr. Karl P. Stofko (East Haddam Town Historian), *Conn. Historical Commission, Historic Resources Inventory Form, Continuation Sheet # 399, 1980, p. 2*. The form contains a summarized history of Chapman's Mills; William F. Fox, *Thomas Fox of Concord and his Descendants...*, p. 44, quoting Durant & Pierce, *History of Jefferson County, N. Y.*, (Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1878).

⁶³East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 6, p. 277, Hains Graves to John Rogers, 1 May 1758.

⁶⁴East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 7, p. 11, Hains Graves to James Steward Jr., 6 September 1763.

Thomas Fox and his wife Margaret had two children: Joseph and Ann.⁶⁵ Ann Fox married John Ryant (aka Riant) who lived just north of this Fox family's home lot.⁶⁶ Ann's brother, Joseph Fox, married Katherine Rogers on the 3rd of April 1755 at Millington.⁶⁷

Joseph Fox died 4 September 1758 in the French and Indian Wars.⁶⁸ His identity is confirmed as the correct Joseph Fox by the presence of a number of neighbors in the same East Haddam unit. These included his brother-in-law John Ryant, Corporal Abner Scovel (who served as one of the guardians for Adam Rogers Jun^r's children), and near neighbors Nathan Burnham and Elias Purple. All were in the 3rd Company of the 2nd Connecticut Regiment, commanded by Major Joseph Spencer of East Haddam.

On 4 December 1758, John Rogers of East Haddam submitted Letters of Administration and was bonded in the administration of the estate of Joseph Fox, and was appointed legal guardian to Joseph and Katherine's daughter, Catherine Fox, born circa 1756-58.⁶⁹

From the East Haddam land records, Joseph Fox does not appear to have owned land there.⁷⁰ It is probable that he and his wife, Katherine Rogers

Fox, were living on the property of his parents – next door to Ralph and John.

A good choice for a guardian would have been a nearby property owner of the Town. Were the elder John Rogers (cooper) in the area, he would have been 54 years old at the time, not as appropriate a choice for guardian as his son who was also a freeholder (landowner) there.

Given the physical location, age, and apparent financial stability of that era's only evident "John Rogers of East Haddam," it is understandable how John was called upon to help support the toddler.

Solomon Wickwire and John Grant filed Joseph Fox's modest Inventory with the court 2 April 1759.⁷¹ On 4 February 1760, John Rogers was reported again in the Probate records as the administrator of Joseph Fox's estate.⁷²

(The child Catherine Fox appears to have died before March 1769, since her mother was described at that time as the "only heir" to Joseph Fox Dec^d in the probate record of her father-in-law Thomas Fox.)⁷³

In 1759, Thomas Fox sold the land where he lived to William Stewart.⁷⁴ Just over a year later, he bought a 35-acre site to replace it. The new lot was a bit south of his other location, with its triangular apex on the south side of the "bend" in

⁶⁵Colchester Probate Court for the District of East Haddam, Vol. 3, p. 409 (FHL m/f # 3904); William F. Fox, *Thomas Fox of Concord and his Descendants...*, p. 37; Ann Fox's birth date of 15 April 1737 is recorded in East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 5, p. 265.

⁶⁶East Haddam Deeds, Vol.6, p. 281, Thomas Fox to William Stewart, 26 October 1759.

⁶⁷*Millington Church Records* [marriages]: Vol. I, p. 46. (FHL # 4115)

⁶⁸*Rolls of Connecticut Men in the French and Indian War*, Vol. 2, pp. 34-36.

⁶⁹Colchester Probate Court for the District of East Haddam, Vol. 2, p. 463.

⁷⁰The only listing for a Joseph Fox in the comprehensive index to land records of East Haddam is in error. The referenced document in Volume 6, page 480, relates instead to a 13 Sept. 1763 purchase by one Joseph Fowler.

⁷¹Colchester Probate Court for the District of East Haddam, Vol. 3, p. 11.

⁷²Colchester Probate Court for the District of East Haddam, Vol. 3, p. 33.

⁷³William F. Fox, *Thomas Fox of Concord and his Descendants...*, p. 37; Colchester Probate Court for the District of East Haddam, Vol. 3, p. 179, dated 4 April 1763.

⁷⁴East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 6, p. 281, Thomas Fox to William Stewart, 26 October 1759. William Stewart sold the lot to Alexander Stewart in 1760, and it then sold again the same day to James Graves. It is possible that either William or Alexander continued to live there on a lease, since one or the other is referenced by the phrase "Mr. Stewart's" lot in subsequent deeds. East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 6, pp. 101 & 128, Both: 7 March 1760.

the West Road. This was across the road from John's first Home Lot assemblage.⁷⁵

John Rogers appears to have moved in 1761, when he paid 20 pounds to James Stewart/Steward for eight acres at the crest of Dolbia Hill, roughly one mile west of his first ownership.⁷⁶ This second acreage was subsequently cited as his then current "Home Lot."⁷⁷

A strict reading of the deed suggests the property configuration shown in Illustration D. However, when fitted against a current assessor's plat for the area, its more accurate shape is believed to be as shown in Illustration E. (See Addenda.)

Perhaps trees or brush made it difficult for the buyer and seller to accurately measure the property with their 66-foot long metal chains, or perhaps there was simply more than the usual carelessness in describing the property bounds. Deeds describe the presence of rocks and ledges throughout this rural neighborhood, which may have added to their difficulties. Nevertheless, there is no doubt about this being the proper location of the site.

This conclusion is based on references to the neighboring property owners, the presence of the road, a subsequent 1763 purchase by John noted later in this study, and three specific courses in a deed for a subsequent adjoining owner. Those courses substantially match boundary lines on the current assessor's plat.⁷⁸ This location is also correct in relation to Captain Amos Jones' land

⁷⁵East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 7, p. 235, David Jewett to Thomas Fox, 24 February 1761.

⁷⁶East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 6, p. 389, James Stewart to John Rogers, 2 Nov. 1761.

⁷⁷East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 6, p. 455, James Stewart to John Rogers, 6 Sept. 1763.

⁷⁸East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 13, p. 107, John & Sarah Griswold to Samuel Morgan Jr., 29 March 1794. The three courses are: "... westerly by the road... to a heap of Stones by John Rogers Land, thence Westerly 26 ¼ Degrees North [sic] 40 Rods to a birch bush, thence Northerly eleven rods to a black Oak tree, thence Westerly 14° & 15 Minutes South Fifty ^ Five^ rods to a ledge of Rocks . . . "

(south of Jones Hill Road) on the north side of Burnham Brook. (See Illustration E, Addenda.)

John's second Home Lot was located on "... the highway that Leadeth from . . . Stewart's Dwelling house to mr Beckwith's farm . . . " This "highway" has been known since at least 1952 as "Dolbia" Hill Road. It was named for a subsequent landowner by the name of John "Dolbeare." It was still called "Dolbeare Road" in the 1930 *Old Roads, Trails...* manuscript. This presents an interesting sidelight on recent New England pronunciation of certain word endings. Mr. Dolbeare's dwelling location is shown on the 1850s maps in the Addenda.

In the 1700s, the road was typically referenced by citing residents who lived along it or near its ends. If it had a name, it was not used in contemporary deed descriptions.

The road descended this hill from the northeast at William Stewart's Home Lot (Thomas Fox's old property), and was anchored at the southwest end near Eight Mile River by the mills (gristmill, sawmill, flax oil mill, etc.) owned by John Chapman.⁷⁹ Rev. George Beckwith, and later Deacon Barzillai Beckwith, owned large tracts to the south of Chapman's Mills.

A distinctively shaped lot laid out by the Town in 1750 to John Whitney marked the northeasterly extent of much of Rev. George Beckwith's land.⁸⁰ (See Early Composite Map.) It was located along Dolbia Hill Road at the southwest end of John McCall's early large ownership.

John Rogers continued to own his first Home Lot on the West Road about two more years. It is not known if he let it sit vacant, rented it out, or used it to house relatives. He added to his third purchase in 1763 by essentially trading with James

⁷⁹Gilbert H. Strong and Moreau J. Stark, *Old Roads, Trails, and Houses [of East Haddam]*, Compiled for the Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, NSDAR, East Haddam, manuscript, 1930; handwritten page # 6 (typed page # 44).

⁸⁰East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 4, p. 65, East Haddam to John Whitney, 3 November 1750; Vol. 6, p. 123, John Whitney to Barzillai Beckwith, 2 May 1760.

Stewart/Steward^{2nd} his first Home Lot assemblage of 6 ½ acres for a 5 ½-acre parcel owned by Mr. Stewart Sr.⁸¹

This new land bordered the east side of his 1761 purchase on Dolbia Hill Road. The stated value of each site in the trade was 30 pounds. Neighbor Haines Graves sold land adjacent to John's first Home Lot to the same Mr. Stewart on the same day. [See Illustration C in Addenda.]

Just a few months before, one of these James Stewarts had been appointed to be a guardian to Abigail Rogers, youngest daughter of Adam Rogers Jun^r.⁸² The Stewarts/Stewards were one of several families to go through the often-repeated process of assembling land in this area.

John McCall/Mackall had bought about 250 acres of land from Jacob Burnham in a 1744 sale. That property later became Stewart and Morgan land. Mr. McCall and his wife Elisabeth had a son named "Rozel" (or "Rosil") who was born in 1751 and died a few years later.⁸³ Perhaps acquaintance with the McCalls prompted John and Sarah to name a son Roswell too, although it was a moderately popular name for the times.

Reverend Stephen Johnson acquired four to five hundred acres in this area. By about 1770, he had assembled most of the valley-bottom land in the Burnham Brook drainage. His daughters split some of his land, and by way of their husbands, the properties became known as the Griswold and Brainerd farms.

John purchased his third distinct Home Lot in 1766 for 28 pounds from Nathan Burnham, " ... with all the Building [sic] fruit trees and fences

thereunto Belonging..."⁸⁴ It was surely this Burnham family's name which had been applied to Burnham's Brook and a now forgotten road called Burnham Lane. That is believed to have paralleled part of the brook's upper end.

This third Home Lot of John's was a ten-acre rectangle, bisected by Dolbia Hill Road, creating two smaller segments. The prior 1760 deed by which Nathan Burnham acquired the ground from his father, Jacob Burnham, had indicated more than one building was on the property at that time.⁸⁵ (See Illustration F.)

In 1769, two lots (abutting the Town line) were left to Catherine/Katherine Rogers Fox (Joseph's widow) and Ann Fox Riant in Thomas Fox's probate proceedings. They were of four and two acres respectively. Thomas' widow also received a small plot as her dower.

Because of their ambiguous description, small size, and general lack of landmarks, this writer has not located them. However, they were evidently north of Dolbia Hill Road on land that was not part of Thomas' 35-acre parcel, if the reference to "adjoining Colchester" is considered to be correct.

In February of 1771, Josiah Rogers sold the land he had inherited from his father, Adam Jun^r, to Jonathan Chapman.⁸⁶ The neighboring 25-acre property to the west had been owned by David Purple, who sold it in 1771 to John Mitchell.⁸⁷ Although sold a month later, Mr. Purple's deed

⁸¹East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 6, p. 455, James Stewart to John Rogers; 6 Sept. 1763; Vol. 7, p. 12; John Rogers to James Stewart ^{2nd}, 6 Sept. 1763.

⁸²Colchester Probate Court for the District of East Haddam, Record # 2597. (FHL m/f # 3904)

⁸³East Haddam Deeds [Vital Records], Vol. 6, p. 505; *Millington Church Records* [Baptisms], Vol. I, p. 6, 1751.

⁸⁴East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 7, p. 148, Nathan Burnham to John Rogers, 7 July 1766. It was cited as John's Home Lot in Vol. 12, p. 195 (FHL # 4101), John & Sarah Griswold to Roswell Rogers, 29 March 1794, and Vol. 12, p. 395, Gurdon & Roswell Rogers to John Griswold, 29 March 1794.

⁸⁵East Haddam Deeds [Vital Records], Vol. 4, p. 465; East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 7, p. 42, Jacob Burnham to Nathan Burnham, 26 May 1760.

⁸⁶East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 8, p. 142, Josiah Rogers to Jonathan Chapman, 11 Feb. 1771. Josiah's name alone was on the deed as seller.

⁸⁷East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 9, p. 247 (FHL # 4100), David Purple to John Mitchel/Mitchell, 9 March 1771.

description mentions abutting easterly on land of "the heirs of Adam Rogers."

The southeast boundary of the property was said to be 67 rods long. This number is very similar to a "17 chain 50 link" [68 ½ rods] dimension given in later deeds for the Rogers' land to the east.⁸⁸

It is assumed the boundary was the same, and that the properties adjoined at least for that approximate distance. This distance of 67 to 68 ½ rods compares with the "62 rods" given in Adam Jr.'s first 1741/42 deed, and the distribution of lands as stated in the probate files.

Ralph Rogers sold his remaining ¾ acre of land to Rev. Stephen Johnson of Lyme in April of 1772.⁸⁹ In late October of that year, the Reverend transferred his East Haddam land to his own two daughters. He declared it free of mortgages and encumbrances, "Except the House where Ralph Rogers and his two Sisters Live in which they Have a Life Lease only."⁹⁰ However, they didn't necessarily stay there.

The 1930 *Old Roads, Trails...* manuscript contains reminiscences of local amateur historian Moreau J. Stark, who describes local lanes in a mental narrative tour. He made a singular, revealing statement indicating that Ralph and Gammon Rogers had lived west of the (later) Hilliard and Dolbeare ownerships on Dolbia Hill Road.

"West of this, on an old road, discontinued in 1877,⁹¹ were two houses, one

⁸⁸East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 12, p. 395/6, Timothy Baker to Roswell Rogers, 15 October 1792.

⁸⁹East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 8, p. 371, Ralph Rogers to Rev. Stephen Johnson, 25 April 1772.

⁹⁰East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 8, P. 384, Clerk [sic] Stephen Johnson to daughters Sarah and Elizabeth, 29 October 1772.

⁹¹Dolbia Hill Road appears to have already been partially abandoned as early as 1859, according to the *Map of Middlesex County, Connecticut, from Surveys under the Direction of H. F. Walling*, (NY: Published by H&CT Smith & Co., 1859), Library of Congress map # 63, East Haddam segment. According to a phone conversation on 26 July 2005 with Dr. Goodwin (a later owner on the road), it had been long ago fenced off for pastures, but was not legally abandoned until a Town action at his request in 1968.

on each side of the road, owned by Raphel [sic] and (Gammon), probably Gurdon, Rogers..."⁹²

There are two inaccuracies in Mr. Stark's statement, aside from his evident confusion about Gammon's and Gurdon's identities.

First, he thought Ralph and Gammon were landowners at this location when in fact they were not. Gammon never recorded a purchase or sale of land within East Haddam. Their residence there would have predated by many years the ownerships of Messrs. Hilliard and Dolbeare.

Secondly, comparison of the maps included in the Addenda shows Mr. Dolbeare's residence to have been slightly west of John's third Home Lot.

Mr. Stark struggled to remember neighborhood lore as he knew it. We must remember that much of it was not from his personal experience, but was local tradition. However, he was correct in locating John Rogers' property west of the Hilliard site, and he was also very close in relation to the Dolbeare residence. We should be very grateful for this singular quote.

In any event, knowing the location and divided configuration of John's third property, it would be unreasonable to think these Rogers brothers did not live at some point during the period of 1772 to 1787 (date of life estate declaration to Gammon's death date) on the bisected ten-acre site of John Rogers. *Following as it does John having initially lived next to Ralph, this situation strongly suggests a continuing familial relationship.*

There is evidently no recorded deed in East Haddam records transferring legal title to Ralph for his ¾-acre plot of land, where for a time he housed his sisters. (Haines Graves had recorded a deed which appears to have vested title with him in 1753.)⁹³

⁹²Gilbert H. Strong and Moreau J. Stark, *Old Roads...*, p. 38.

⁹³East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 5, p. 382, Nathan Jewett to Hanes [sic] Graves, 9 April 1753.

Perhaps of passing interest is the fact that the Rev. Johnson bought and paid for this same small lot at least *twice*, according to the land records.

Rev. Johnson's first purchase of the property had been preceded by Haines Graves' 1763 transfer, in which Mr. Graves sold it to James Stewart.⁹⁴ In assembling land in the area, Reverend Johnson bought land in 1765 from James Stewart, with Ralph's small lot being included within the thirty-nine acres of described area.⁹⁵

It is not known if an unrecorded deed between a former owner and Ralph was lost, or exactly what transpired. Anyway, Ralph also had his turn, and *he* sold it in April of 1772 to the same buyer.⁹⁶

Thus Reverend Johnson paid two different times for the site – in 1765 and again in 1772. Faced with what was probably a title dispute over a very minor property, perhaps the good Reverend found it more expedient to simply keep paying and ignore the matter.

Ralph's reported residence on Dolbia Hill Road seems to contradict the intention of the "life lease" Ralph had with his initial $\frac{3}{4}$ -acre lot. This writer has no firm explanation for the apparent abandonment of Ralph's life estate arrangement. However, given the evident ownership conflicts, perhaps Ralph found it more "comfortable" to move to his nephew's property than to continue living there. Maybe John offered him a better living situation than he experienced on the Reverend's property. John's property probably offered more seclusion.

A final possibility is that the old house may have simply burned down. It happened often enough in those times, and was a common source of many of the "old chimneystacks" of the region. Only the

chimney would remain standing after the rest of a house had burned.

Ralph's sister Abigail died sometime after 1772, and Ruth would later die in 1787, within one week of her brother Gammon.⁹⁷

In November of 1772, the younger Abigail Rogers (Josiah's sister), along with her husband Thomas Williams, sold her inherited share of Adam Jr.'s land to her cousin Gershom Fox.⁹⁸ That particular deed has references to land of one William Brown(e), which is understood to have been situated across the town line in Lyme. He evidently owned property in Colchester at that time which fit into the "jog" of the Town line at Crowley Corner.

A week later, Adam Jun^r's daughter Jemima also sold her inherited land at Crowley Corner to Gershom Fox.⁹⁹ In December, the Williams' bought two acres from Sarah Jewett across the road and a bit south of John Rogers' first Home Lot.¹⁰⁰ Adam Jun^r's son Ebenezer sold his own inherited share of the land in October of 1774 to one William Baker.¹⁰¹

In 1784, John and Sarah's daughter Dorothy died as a young woman, just a few months shy of her twenty-second birthday. Her death was noted in the Town Records.¹⁰²

⁹⁷George Waller-Frye, *Connecticut Genealogies...*, p. 8; *Millington Church Records* [death records]: Vol. II, p. 80. (FHL m/f # 4115)

⁹⁸East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 9, p. 76, Thomas & Abigail Williams to Gershom Fox, 23 November 1772.

⁹⁹East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 9, p. 77, Jemima Rogers to Gershom Fox, 30 November 1772.

¹⁰⁰East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 9, p. 136, David Jewett to Thomas & Abigail Williams, 23 December 1772. (A "cellar hole" is all that was visible in 2005.)

¹⁰¹East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 9, p. 354, Ebenezer Rogers to William Baker, 29 October 1774.

¹⁰²East Haddam Deeds [Vital Records], Vol. 8, p. 1, 21 January 1784.

⁹⁴East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 7, p. 11, Hains [sic] Graves to James Stewart, 6 September 1763.

⁹⁵East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 7, p. 315, James Stewart Jr. to Stephen Johnson, 30 October 1765.

⁹⁶East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 8, p. 371, Ralph Rogers to Rev'd. Stephen Johnson, 25 April 1772.

One notices in the records a reduced number of land sales during the time of the American Revolution. Then after the long years of the rebellion people were ready for other, more peaceful activities.

John and Sarah's sons Gurdon and Roswell, having reached the ages of 24 and 21, bought their first land (in shared ownership) in May 1785 at the bend in the West Road. It was a trapezoidal parcel of about 10 acres sold by neighbor Sarah Jewett, the widow of David Jewett. It was located across from where John and Ralph owned land twenty to thirty years before.¹⁰³ It also adjoined the two-acre site that Adam Jr.'s daughter Abigail Rogers (their cousin) and her husband Thomas Williams had bought in 1772.

Widow Jewett may have been rather proud of this new country called the USA. One indication is that many of her deeds included a phrase along the lines of: "... in the [ninth] year of American Independence..."¹⁰⁴ This expression was somewhat unusual among deeds for that era, although others did use it too. It was possibly a form of mockery of the Tories, because older deeds had routinely referred to the current year's reign of whichever monarch was then in power.

The following November (1785), Gurdon bought for his own account a four acre parcel of land from Adam Jr.'s son Josiah Rogers and wife Katherine.¹⁰⁵ Josiah and Gurdon were both veterans of the American Revolution, having served in different units.¹⁰⁶

The land was a rectangular parcel south of the bend in the West Road. It abutted the south sides of Gurdon and Roswell's shared ownership and

¹⁰³East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 11, p. 43 (FHL # 4101), Sarah Jewett (as Administratrix) to Gurdon and Roswell Rogers, 27 May 1785.

¹⁰⁴East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 11, p. 43, Sarah Jewett (as Administratrix) to Gurdon and Roswell Rogers, 27 May 1785.

¹⁰⁵East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 11, p. 341, Josiah & Katherine Rogers to Gurdon Rogers, 12 November 1785.

¹⁰⁶Josiah's war record: US National Archives File # S36272; Gurdon's war record: US National Archives File # S31490.

the triangular lot of their cousin Abigail and her husband, Thomas Williams. These three properties were all part of what had once been the 35 acres bought by Thomas Fox in 1761. Dr. Abner Beebe, as administrator of Thomas Fox's estate, had apparently in 1763 or thereafter sold Fox's land, with it returning to the neighboring David and Sarah Jewett family.¹⁰⁷

Various sources tell an interesting story about Dr. Beebe. He was a victim of what was called "rough music" or vigilante justice by some of those in the rebellion faction. He evidently clearly voiced his sympathies, and then protested too loudly about abuse of a 70 year old uncle who felt similarly.¹⁰⁸ To quote *The Old Chimney Stacks...*:

"Dr. Beebe was a strong Tory during the Revolutionary War, and made himself so obnoxious that a party headed by Captain Aaron Fox took him from the house one night and gave him a coat of tar and feathers."¹⁰⁹

It seems the crowd did even more:

"Dr. Beebe, who lived on the Mill Road, was a rabid Tory... a company of men descended on Dr. Beebe, tarred and feathered him, imprisoned him where he could not interfere, and marched to his little grist mill on the west branch of the brook at Chapman's Falls. There they dismantled the mill and threw the millstones down the falls where they remained for many years."¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁷William F. Fox, *Thomas Fox of Concord and his Descendants...*, p. 37.

¹⁰⁸Dr. Terry Bouton, Assistant Professor of History, Department of History, UMBC, Baltimore, MD at: <<http://www.research.umbc.edu/~bouton/History407/RoughMusicDocument.htm>>, downloaded 2/7/06. From part of a history segment posted online entitled "Rough Music: Popular Political Expression in Colonial America," a portion of material used in a UMBC history course.

¹⁰⁹Hosford B. Niles, *The Old Chimney Stacks...*, p. 44.

¹¹⁰[Anonymous], *Millington*, a 13-page computer printed history of the village, in one of the Clippings Files marked "Millington," In the Historical Room of the Rathbun Memorial Library, East Haddam, Connecticut, p. 9.

This was apparently in 1775, *before* the signing of the Declaration of Independence, considered by some to mark the official start of the war. One would imagine he expressed his opinions less vocally in the ensuing nine years.

Josiah had never recorded a property *purchase* in East Haddam. His only other known land *sale* in East Haddam was what he had inherited as a minor from his father, Adam Rogers Jun^r, and which he sold to Jonathan Chapman.

A number of other properties south of this bend in the West Road were sold off in the same time period by the heirs and widow of David Jewett. It might appear that Josiah had acquired the right to sell this land through his marriage to Katherine, who could possibly have been an heir of David and Sarah Jewett. The size of their plot was comparable to the smaller parcels inherited by some of David Jewett's other married daughters.

However, the first distribution of land to the Jewett children in 1783¹¹¹ did not list a Katherine, although mention was made of the Rogers' lot as an adjoining property. Therefore, Josiah may have bought this lot in an unrecorded transaction, or the comprehensive deed index lacks a reference to that purchase.

This writer has not investigated or verified the possibility of Katherine being a "Jones," as has been indicated in DAR indexes.¹¹²

Subsequent deeds for the Jewett family sales and resales of various properties in this area usually referred the reader to David Jewett's probate papers for the relevant legal descriptions. Early on in the preparation of this monograph, those probate papers were not found in the probate index and were believed to be unavailable. However, this writer has since come upon some of them as this paper was being finalized.

The early unavailability of land descriptions, and the Jewetts' vagueness in the descriptions that they *did* give, left a void in this writer's ability to plot the southerly boundary of Roswell's land in a more definitive manner. However, this situation does not detract from the conclusion of this study, and although the information is now available, no further work will be done in that regard.

As a minor result of this frustrating situation, the location of one tantalizingly vague local landmark remains uncertain. A 1797 deed from Nathan H. Jewett to Nathaniel Shaw Woodbridge refers to the "Johnny Meadow."¹¹³ It seems to have been located nearby along the West Road, a little southwest of both John Rogers' first assemblage and the old Home Lot of John Fox. Further research into this arcane detail would be necessary to corroborate this.

Across the township line to the east, Colonel William Brown(e), a Tory of Salem, Massachusetts, had owned roughly 10,000 acres of land in what was then northern Lyme (aka Paugwong). His name crops up frequently in land descriptions as a neighbor to those whose lands directly bordered the East Haddam Town line.

"Measuring nearly five miles by six miles square, he called it New Salem Plantation, modeling it after those of the South. He hired an 'overseer' and brought in 60 families – as many as 120 people [slaves] to clear the land."¹¹⁴

At the time of the Revolution the State of Connecticut confiscated Col. Browne's slaves and landholdings, later selling the land at auction to various bidders.

In 1786 Gurdon Rogers purchased "Lot 24" in what was then northern Lyme for 178 pounds, 10

¹¹¹Colchester Probate Court for the District of East Haddam, Vol. 5, pp. 134-136. FHL # 3905. [Not indexed for Jewett]

¹¹²National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, *DAR Patriot Index, Volume II* (Washington: The Society, 1979), p. 333.

¹¹³East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 13, p. 300, Nathan H. Jewett to Nathaniel Shaw Woodbridge, 28 February 1797.

¹¹⁴Robert M. Thorson, *Stone by Stone*, p. 93, citing an article in the *Hartford Courant* (Monday, June 11, 2001, p. 1), based on archaeological work of Gerald Sawyer, City University of NY, and Warren Perry, CT State University.

shillings.¹¹⁵ It contained 89 ¼ acres abutting the East Haddam Town line, and cut across the south end of White Oak Hill in what would become the Town of Salem.

Some other purchasers of Colonel Browne's nearby confiscated properties were members of the Woodbridge, Mitchell, and Perkins families, whose dealings overlapped the Town line into East Haddam. The Perkins' would later buy land from the Rogers' and lend money to Roswell Rogers.

In 1787, Roswell acquired some of the land previously owned by Adam Rogers Jun^r and his children. Roswell bought in sole ownership from William Baker Jun^r a Foxtown parcel a mile north of his shared ownership. It appears to have been some of the ground sold 13 years before by his cousin Ebenezer to William Baker Sr. This may be the William Baker who is rumored to have died early in the Revolutionary War due to "ill treatment" at the hands of the British.¹¹⁶

Roswell added to this tract in 1789, and did so again in 1792, buying from Bayze Baker and Timothy Baker respectively.¹¹⁷ This brought his assemblage to a total of about 38 ½ acres. This compares well with the nominal forty acres

distributed in Adam Jun^r's estate, and may account for the entire area. In 1793, Roswell would add about 12 acres in southwest Colchester, bought from Amos Jones.¹¹⁸ This parcel in the southwest corner of Colchester adjoined his northerly East Haddam land, and brought his ownership to about 50 acres. (See Illustration G.)

The 1790 census does not show a separate listing for Roswell Rogers as a head of household. He was probably counted under his father's name, in which John was shown living with two additional males of the age of 16 and upwards (probably Roswell Rogers and possibly Ralph Rogers. Gammon had already died and was not listed, of course) and one free male under 16, assumed to be Roswell's son, Erastus C. Rogers. The two free white females in the household were probably Sarah Borden Rogers and Roswell's wife Wealthy Chappell Rogers.

The preceding line of the published version of the census shows Gurdon, with three free white males under 16 and three free white females. These match with his known family at the time: sons John Clark Rogers, Roswell Rogers Jun^r, and Gurdon Rogers Jun^r, his daughters Thankful Rogers and Dorothy Rogers, and finally Gurdon's wife, Ruth Beebe Rogers.

Gurdon Rogers purchased a few acres of East Haddam land (again in sole ownership) in March of 1791 from Hezekiah and Elisabeth Brainerd, son-in-law and daughter of the Rev. Stephen Johnson.¹¹⁹ It was the lens-shaped island of land sandwiched between the Lyme/Salem Town line and the West Road, not too far north of the parcel shared with Roswell.

This "lens parcel" appears frequently in deeds of the era, and is a helpful landmark. Its size was variously reported to be from about two and one half acres to five acres in size. It was called ". . . two acres and ninety rods of ground . . ." in this

¹¹⁵The disposition of Col. Browne's land is described in the monograph: Mary E. Perkins, *Chronicles of a Connecticut Farm, 1769-1905, for Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Mitchell, Present Proprietors of Woodbridge Homestead* (Boston: private printing, 1905). Gurdon's purchase is noted on page 220.

¹¹⁶East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 11, p. 116, William Baker to Roswell Rogers, 26 May 1787. This seller was William Baker, Jr., rather than Sr. The senior Baker left this site as one of three plots to his sons William, Bayze, and Timothy in his estate distribution of 1782: Colchester Probate Court for the District of East Haddam, Vol. 4, p. 450 (FHL m/f # 3904), and Vol. 5, pp. 137, 138 (FHL m/f # 3905). William Baker's "ill treatment" is undocumented, and based on an e-mail to this writer dated 28 July, 2005. The Hale Collection, Connecticut State Library, indicates burial at Three Bridges Cemetery: BAKER, William, died Nov 4, 1776, age 39 yrs. A check of HeritageQuest's Revolutionary War pension record listings indicates a similarly named person served in the Revolution and was later granted a pension.

¹¹⁷East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 11, p. 276, Bayze Baker to Roswell Rogers, 28 May 1789; Vol. 12, p. 395/6, Timothy Baker to Roswell Rogers, 15 October 1792.

¹¹⁸Colchester Deeds (FHL # 3895), Vol. 13. p. 12, Doc. # 7148, Amos Jones to Roswell Rogers, 12 November 1793.

¹¹⁹East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 12, p. 52, Hezekiah & Elisabeth Brainerd to Gurdon Rogers, 16 March 1791.

transaction. The current assessor's plat shows it taxed now on a basis of four acres.¹²⁰ It abutted Gurdon's "Lot 24" acreage purchased five years before (in 1786) just across the Lyme/Salem line.

In a brief sidelight on the history of the area, East Haddam was historically known as a place of earthquakes and strange earth rumblings. It had caused those who were called American Indians to name the place Machimoodus, which meant "noisy place" or "bad noises."

"...an earthquake was noticed on the 18th [of] May, 1791, about 10 o'clock P. M. It was perceived as far distant as Boston and New York... Here, at that time, the concussion of the earth, and the roaring of the atmosphere, were most tremendous. Consternation and dread filled every house.... Since that time, the noises and shocks have been less frequent than before; though not a year passeth... but some of them are perceptible."¹²¹

Other significant shakes would follow in 1811 and 1812, coinciding with the well-known earthquakes of New Madrid, Missouri. They were centered almost a thousand miles distant, but rang church bells in Boston.

In 1792, a John Rogers died, and his probate was filed in the Colchester Probate District. The probate proceedings were for a John Rogers poorly identified in the court records, who could have been from either East Haddam or from Colchester. Administrators were Timothy Rogers and Amasa Dutton.

Dr. Haley has researched this issue, and this writer agrees the John Rogers whose estate was probated in 1792 is neither our John Rogers,

¹²⁰Area as reported in 1996. Size depends on which deed is referenced. This great difference in stated sizes illustrates the challenge involved in plotting Colonial properties.

¹²¹Benjamin Trumbull, D. D., *A Complete History of Connecticut, Civil and Ecclesiastical* (New London: H. D. Utley, 1898) Vol. II, pp. 66-67. [Revised 1818 text.]

cooper, nor his son John, but rather a younger and apparently unrelated John Rogers.

He was the son of Thomas and Mary (Cook) Rogers, born in 1761 at East Haddam.¹²² He had a brother Timothy (born 1757), and a half-sister Mary, born in 1752, whose mother was Sarah (Smith) Rogers.¹²³ Mary Rogers married Amasa Dutton in June 1771.¹²⁴

The Thomas Rogers family lived five miles farther west in East Haddam, and appeared to have no direct involvement with the Rogers family under discussion, if land records are any indication. Furthermore, this particular John Rogers had moved from East Haddam and become a resident "of Colchester." His death and residency were so reported in issues of the *Deep River New Era*, and the *New London Weekly Advertiser*.¹²⁵

As a crosscheck, when Timothy Rogers subsequently died and his estate was probated in November of 1796, his brother John was not mentioned as an heir, since John had of course already died four years earlier in 1792.¹²⁶

¹²²East Haddam Deeds [Vital Records]: Vol. 7, p. iv.

¹²³East Haddam Deeds [Vital Records]: Vol. 4, p. 470

¹²⁴NEHGS archives at Boston hold the working notes of James Swift Rogers, author of *James Rogers of New London, Connecticut, and his Descendants* (Boston: Published by the Compiler, 1902), 524 pages. His work notes and correspondence have been described and catalogued in recent years by Dr. Russell I. Haley. (James Swift Rogers Papers, Mss 305, R. Stanton Avery Special Collections Dept., New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston.) This note regarding Amasa Dutton marrying Mary Rogers is JSR's marriage record # 16580.

¹²⁵The *Deep River New Era* reported the death of "John Rogers of Colchester," with probate administered by Amasa Dutton and Timothy Rogers. The *New London Weekly Advertiser* also reported the death of "John Rogers late of Colchester," on 1 May 1792. Timothy Rogers was named as an Administrator of the estate. Data is according to the *Hale Collection* [Published microform] at the Denver Public Library.

¹²⁶Middletown Probate District, File # 2837. (FHL M/f # 4834)

This John Rogers may also have been the one previously "...of East Haddam" who in 1783 bought a house and 1 ¾-acres of land in Colchester from Noah Chapman.¹²⁷ He sold it the next year to a David Burnham Jr, "...of East Haddam, now resident in Colchester."¹²⁸

Although it could possibly be our John Rogers (b 1734), the early home location of this John, wording of the deed, and the notices in the newspapers suggest movement of some people from the more western part of East Haddam to Colchester.

The timing of this purchase and sale do not necessarily "fit" with the ownership pattern of the older John Rogers of East Haddam. Although admittedly a small "pattern," his habit was to buy and hold land, trade it, or deed it over to his sons. It was apparently not his way to sell property outright, nor would that purchase have made much sense, given his East Haddam residence habit. Our John Rogers was evidently a more cautious sort than his sons would be.

The years 1793 and 1794 were significant for our two Rogers brothers. In March of 1793, Gurdon and Roswell sold their two properties at the "bend" of the West Road to Asa Fox of East Haddam, possibly the son of Samuel Fox of adjacent Colchester.¹²⁹ He paid a total of only 20 British pounds for the two pieces of Rogers land that totaled about 14 acres. Most land in the area sold for two or three pounds per acre. This purchase complimented an 11 ¼-acre tract across the road, which Asa had bought in 1792 from Nathan H. Jewett.¹³⁰

¹²⁷Colchester Deeds, Doc. # 5082, Vol. 10, p. 319 (FHL m/f # 3893), Noah Chapman to "John Rogers of East Haddam," 27 March 1783.

¹²⁸Colchester Deeds, Doc. # 6289, Vol. 10, p. 451, "John Rogers of East Haddam" to David Burnham Jr. of East Haddam, 15 June 1784.

¹²⁹East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 12, p. 121, Gurdon Rogers to Asa Fox, 26 March, 1793; Vol. 12, p. 122, Gurdon & Roswell Rogers to Asa Fox, 26 March, 1793.

¹³⁰East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 12, p. 51, Nathan H. Jewett to Asa Fox, 31 January 1792.

One of the lesser-known grievances leading to the Revolution had been Colonial demands for a looser monetary policy and easier credit. For many years after the war, the old British pounds continued to circulate, since the "Continental" had demonstrated themselves to be a weak form of currency.

Gurdon and Roswell then purchased new Home Lots for themselves, adjoining each other on the West Road.¹³¹ From the wording in his purchase deed Gurdon appears to have bought first, since it refers to land on the south side being owned by the Griswolds, rather than Roswell. Gurdon spent 200 pounds, purchasing from the same Brainerd couple what was described as 95 acres below the "old road that went to the Millington Meeting House."¹³² This road was part of what is now called Baker Road. Gurdon's new home lot also fronted onto the West Road.

Nathan Burnham's brother Joshua had been renting the property from the Brainerds. He was mentioned in Gurdon's purchase deed, and had been listed among the neighbors in the 1790 Census. It is not known if he was required to move immediately or not. Gurdon's deed refers to only one "dwelling house" on the property. Silas Tinker was a previous tenant on the same land in the late 1780s, when "buildings" (plural) were mentioned in at least one deed.¹³³

After the summer growing/grazing season of 1793, Gurdon sold 28 acres from the northwest side of his 95 acres to Joel Bigelow, leaving himself roughly "70 acres," as it was thereafter called.¹³⁴

¹³¹East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 12, p. 353, Hezekiah & Elisabeth Brainerd to Gurdon Rogers, 26 March 1793; Vol. 12, p. 195, John & Sarah Griswold to Roswell Rogers, 29 March 1794.

¹³²East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 12, p. 353, Hezekiah & Elisabeth Brainerd to Gurdon Rogers, 26 March 1793.

¹³³East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 10, p. 312, Stephen Johnson to Elisabeth Brainerd, 5 June 1787; East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 12, p. 118, John & Sarah Griswold of Lyme to Elisabeth Brainerd, 11 June 1788.

¹³⁴East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 12, p. 150, Gurdon Rogers to Joel Bigelow, 3 October 1793.

Roswell may have waited till the following spring (March 1794), when he appears to have purchased ninety-eight acres from John and Sarah Griswold, the other daughter of Rev. Johnson.¹³⁵ This was directly south of Gurdon's new Home Lot, separated by the same property line that had previously divided the two sisters' farms.

This "division line" terminated at its northwest end in a "bunch of chestnut sprouts" near Burnham Brook. This point was also the northeast corner bound of what had once been the earlier "Clark Farm," the southeast corner of the former "Smith Farm," and was by this time the southeast corner of Sylvanus Cone's Home Lot.¹³⁶

There was no purchase deed recorded for Roswell's property transaction. A mortgage deed was created around that time (March of 1794), encumbering 98 acres, the whole of his new farm. This *and* Gurdon's lot on White Oak Hill in Lyme were used as collateral for John Griswold, the seller to Roswell.¹³⁷ Perhaps the Griswolds had more faith in Gurdon's ability to repay the mortgage than they had in Roswell.

Deed descriptions from the 1790s indicate the presence of Burnham Lane, a now long abandoned road, angling southwest from the "Head of Burnham Lane" at the southwestern corner of Sylvanus Cone's southerly lot,¹³⁸ till it joined the

road to Chapman's Mills (Dolbia Hill Road).¹³⁹ It crossed the valley of what is still called Burnham's Brook.

A 60-rod "call" in at least one deed indicates it angled down southwesterly, from north of "John Rogers' land" (1766 purchase).¹⁴⁰ This course is believed to have actually been mostly "southeasterly," based on inspection of the old stone walls during a 2005 visit.

Only a few mentions of it reveal the road's presence, but its location has been approximated on the accompanying Composite Maps. For some reason, it was often referred to as Burnham Lane, "So Called," as if in mild mockery or disdain. It crossed the brook's valley bottom, was rather steep south of Sylvanus Cone's Home Lot, and probably followed the north bank of the Brook near Joel Bigelow's lot. Inspection of the area in 2005 showed it to be rather boggy, and it was called a "wetland" by Dave Gumbart, who represented the Nature Conservancy. Perhaps it was a chronic headache for those who used it.

It extended at least as far to the east as the southwest corner of Sylvanus Cone's land. At that point was another 4 rod and 8 link [70 foot] wide strip of land that George Cone sold in 1760 to Sylvanus Cone, and which extended northerly about ½-mile to what is now called Williams Road.¹⁴¹ The presence of a private road in this strip would explain that sale's long narrow shape.

This straight road appears to have remained private. A later mortgage deed confirms an

¹³⁵East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 12, p. 394/5, Roswell Rogers & Gurdon Rogers to John & Sarah Griswold, 29 March 1794.

¹³⁶East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 6, p. 332, George Cone to Sylvanus Cone, 28 November 1760; Vol. 12, p. 118, John & Sarah Griswold to Elisabeth Brainerd, 11 June 1788; Vol. 14, p. 265 (FHL m/f # 4102), Gurdon Rogers to William Noyes, 14 January 1804; Vol. 18, p. 114, Roswell Rogers to Henry Perkins, 25 March 1814. Smith Farm note: Vol. 13, p. 372, Joel Bigelow to Abner Chapman, 14 March 1798.

¹³⁷East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 14, p. 426, Quitclaim deed, John Griswold to Gurdon & Roswell Rogers, 4 April 1801; Lyme deeds, Vol. 21, p. 462 (FHL m/f # 4688), Quitclaim deed, John Griswold to Gurdon & Roswell Rogers, 4 April 1801.

¹³⁸East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 12, p. 195, John & Sarah Griswold to Roswell Rogers, 29 March 1794; Vol. 12, p. 394, Gurdon & Roswell Rogers to John Griswold, 29 March 1794; Vol. 14, p. 239, Roswell Rogers to William Noyes, 16 August

1803. A Sylvanus Cone also owned one or more properties farther north in East Haddam, near the east-west Colchester town line and what was called Moodus Pond.

¹³⁹East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 12, p. 195, John & Sarah Griswold to Roswell Rogers, 29 March 1794; Vol. 12, p. 394/5, Gurdon & Roswell Rogers to John Griswold, 29 March 1794.

¹⁴⁰East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 13, p. 107, John and Sarah Griswold to Samuel Morgan Jr., 29 March 1794; Vol. 18, p. 114, Roswell Rogers to Henry Perkins, 25 March 1814.

¹⁴¹East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 5, p. 124, Thomas Smith to Joseph Cone, 31 March 1755; Vol. 6, p. 332, George Cone to Sylvanus Cone, 28 November 1760.

unnamed road along the *bottom* of Mr. Cone's land as well. Part of Burnham Lane definitely ran southwest from there.¹⁴²

The southeast property line of the land split off by Gurdon to Joel Bigelow in 1793 is surprisingly serpentine. One would surmise that Burnham Lane continued east along the bottom of Sylvanus Cone's Home Lot, then meandered along the same course as the newly created division line toward the northeast, and connected with Baker Road where that road at that time angled to the southeast. That last terminus would coincide with the start of the current bend of Baker Road as it now angles to the north.

On the first of April 1795, Roswell sold his 50 acres of northerly land (including the 12 acres in Colchester) for 100 pounds to Joseph Ransom and Amasa Mitchell.¹⁴³ In October of that year, Roswell granted the purchasers a 100% mortgage against the property. Terms were for five annual installments, each comprised of 20 pounds with interest.¹⁴⁴ (Later, Mr. Ransom would sell his partial interest to Mr. Mitchell.)¹⁴⁵

One week after Roswell loaned against the land, the Town formally laid out on behalf of Ransom and Mitchell a new extreme easterly segment of what is now Baker Road.¹⁴⁶ This new stretch of road would have been a logical northeasterly

extension of the presumed Burnham Lane, and would have presented a more gradual climb to the Town Line than the southerly branch.

An existing nearby "Causey" (taken to mean "causeway") is mentioned in the deed work related to this new section of road. That may have referred to the swampy ground (still present) over which the lower route went, which could have caused difficulties in using the road. The southern branch of the road has long since been abandoned, and there is now hardly a trace that it ever existed. [See Composite Map in Addenda.]

Ransom and Mitchell may have had some legal right to close the old southerly branch of Baker Road. This closure, in conjunction with the topography of his farm, probably created some inconvenience for Gurdon in going to and from Millington. It appears to have been enough to motivate him in 1796 to buy a private roadway through neighbor Joel Bigelow's property to the north.¹⁴⁷

This was described as two narrow segments, and would have allowed him continued access to Baker Road, assuming the presumed northeasterly portion of Burnham Lane had fallen into disuse, as appears to have happened.

It does not plot out accurately from a strict reading of the description, but it was two rods (33 feet) wide, and lay approximately as shown on Illustration H. It must have remained a private lane, because the land was later sold.

The southerly branch of Baker Road may have reopened in later years for at least a time, since by 1804 it was again referenced in a mortgage deed.¹⁴⁸ Perhaps this reopening happened in or after October of 1799, when Gurdon purchased the former Ransom-Mitchell tract.

Although the farm included the twelve acres in Colchester, it was this time called only "thirty

¹⁴²East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 14, p. 239, Roswell Rogers to William Noyes, 16 August 1803. A "highway" is cited from Abner Chapman's land to Morgan's. (Chapman bought part of Bigelow's south lot in 1798.) Morgan owned west of Roswell in 1803. Also: E. H. Deeds, Vol. 15, p. 555 (FHL m/f # 4103), David G. Otis to John Turner, 23 January 1811. This second deed cites the "...Northwest *corner* of Burnham Lane (so Call^d)..." suggesting an eastward continuation of the road.

¹⁴³East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 12, p. 460, Roswell Rogers to Joseph Ransom and Amasa Mitchell/Mitchell, 1 April 1795.

¹⁴⁴East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 12, p. 460/1, Joseph Ransom and Amasa Mitchell to Roswell Rogers, 20 October 1795.

¹⁴⁵East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 13, p. 97, Joseph Ransom to Amasa Mitchell, 25 July 1798.

¹⁴⁶East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 12, p. 461, Amasa Mitchell and Joseph Ransom to East Haddam, 26 October 1795.

¹⁴⁷East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 13, p. 118, Joel Bigelow to Gurdon Rogers, 1 January 1798.

¹⁴⁸East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 14, p. 265, Gurdon Rogers to William Noyes, 14 January 1804

acres.”¹⁴⁹ With Gurdon's ownership of this tract, he regained direct access to Baker Road, and would not have needed the small lane he had previously purchased from Mr. Bigelow.

Rural life in Connecticut was probably rather uneventful, but the family may have talked about one incident for many years. The following appeared in the newspaper regarding Roger Bulkley, whose home was evidently located somewhere nearby.¹⁵⁰

- The subscriber's house having been broken open on the night of the 28th ult. [28 June, 1797] a discovery has been made of the thief. He was found on the 13th inst. [of this month: July] by Mr. Roswell Rogers, of East-Haddam, secreted in a ledge of rocks; he afterward broke from him, leaving his pack, in which were found the subscriber's keys, together with gimlets [spiral-shanked hand tools], fireworks, candles, a chizzel [sic], and every implement for the purpose of house breaking, by which it appears he must have been an old villain. His description as follows: From 30 to 35 years of age, stout thick set, about 5 feet 8 inches high, short dark hair, curled behind, red face, dark eyes – had on an old brown great coat, patched, lightish colored coat, vest a little darker, tow cloth trowsers, pale blue stockings, check'd shirt, good shoes, tied with strings, and black shagged hat: – Whoever will take up said thief, and confine him in any goal [sic; "Jail"] in this state, that he may be brought to justice, shall receive Twenty Dollars Reward in addition to my former advertisement. In his pack was also found a good flour bag, marked E. B. with lampblack.

Roger Bulkley
Colchester, July 15, '97

The winter of 1798 may have been a little colder than some, or perhaps Thomas Williams was not

¹⁴⁹East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 13, p. 933, Amasa Mitchel [sic] to Gordon [sic] Rogers, 7 October 1799.

¹⁵⁰*Connecticut Gazette*, 29 July 1797, page 4. (Report of a burglar almost captured.)

well that season. East Haddam Pauper Records hold the following note:

Town of East Haddam to Roswell Rogers.
To four men and two yoke of oxen one
day getting wood for Thomas Williams in
December 1798, \$2.00 Received Payment
in full. Israel Cone for Roswell Rogers
[sic].¹⁵¹

So although people in this area helped each other out as needed, they weren't averse to getting paid for helping their relatives, either.

In 1799, Gurdon picked up a thirteen-acre parcel along the west bank of Eight Mile River (west of "Deep Hole"), from Ezekiel and Ezra Fox who appear to have been in financial trouble.¹⁵² This writer has not identified "Deep Hole" nor located this property, although it is believed to lie along Eight Mile River to the northwest of the general area being discussed here, more in the direction of Pine Swamp Brook.

The site was said to border on one that had been owned by Joseph Borden (aka "Baldwin"), who may have been from Saybrook.¹⁵³ He died in August of 1788.¹⁵⁴ Ezra and Ezekiel Fox were

¹⁵¹East Haddam Pauper Records, CSL Record Group # 62, Box # 6, Document No. 20, for the year 1799. Located at the Connecticut State Library.

¹⁵²East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 13, p. 923, Ezekiel and Ezra Fox to Gurdon Rogers, 21 August 1799.

¹⁵³*Millington Church Records*, Vol. I, p. 24. ("Sarah Borden, wife of Joseph Borden from Seabrook" [sic]); East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 9, p. 506, Samuel Olmstead to Joseph Baldwin, 1 April 1772, cites him as both Baldwin and Borden. (This is the only Baldwin listing indexed.) East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 8, p. 354, Capt. Samuel Olmstead's Affidavit of Survey, also mentions "...Mr. Baldwin's land..." This naming oddity has been noted in: Robert C. Anderson, "A note on the Gay-Borden families in early New England," *New England Historic Genealogical Register* 130 (1976):35-39. ("Borden" and "Balden" are contrasted.) At least one subsequent genealogical article has been published regarding this family and its naming practices. It appears to stem from older English traditions. Barbour records indicate both Joseph and Elisha Borden were born in Lyme, CT.

¹⁵⁴East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 11, p. 475, Memo re: sale of property of Joseph Borden by Administrator Abner Beebe 2 August 1791; *Millington Church Records*, Vol. II, p. 81. Joseph died 19 August 1788, at the age of 73 of dropsy.

sons of Ezekiel Fox Sr., who in 1765 had married a Borden woman, also called Sarah.¹⁵⁵ It is not known what relationship (if any) there may have been between the two Sarah Bordens.

It should be noted there was also a Daniel Rogers of Lyme who had bought some land in 1795 at East Haddam. It was near Eight Mile River, also adjacent to land owned at one time by Joseph Borden. Daniel had married a Sarah Fox in 1765, and may have possibly been dealing with a father-in-law, Ezekiel Fox (seller of the property).¹⁵⁶

From the next-door status of Ezekiel Fox to Joseph Borden's land, this writer would suspect that the Sarah Borden who married Ezekiel Fox Sr. in 1765 might well have been Joseph Borden's daughter.

Her birth would have been appropriate in comparison with the births of three of Joseph's children that he *did* record at East Haddam: Ezra in 1748, Joseph in 1751 and Azariah in 1754.¹⁵⁷ Perhaps this Sarah Borden had been born slightly earlier (possibly at Saybrook), making her of marriageable age by 1765.

However, Daniel Rogers is not known to have ever directly owned any of the land in possession of the Rogers family under study.

In 1800, Mary/Polly Jewett sold Roswell a 24 or 25-acre lot along the south side of his larger farm.¹⁵⁸ It was one of the larger parcels David Jewett had left a daughter, perhaps because she was unmarried. It adjoined Clark Beebe's property along the West Road. This writer believes it overlapped the nine-acre lot owned thirty years before by John and Jemima Rogers Fox.

¹⁵⁵*Millington Church Records*, Vol. I, p. 50.

¹⁵⁶East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 12, p. 296, Ezekiel Fox to Daniel Rogers, 5 November 1795; *Millington Church Records*, Vol. 1, p. 50.

¹⁵⁷*Millington Church Records*, Vol. I, pp. 6, 8, and 9.

¹⁵⁸East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 14, p. 258, Mary Jewett to Roswell Rogers, 8 July 1800.

That same year, Gurdon quitclaimed to Roswell the lens-shaped site along the Lyme/Salem line and also quitclaimed any remaining interest in Roswell's 98-acre farm north of Clark Beebe's land, recognizing the fact he had received payment of 150 pounds from Roswell.¹⁵⁹ Roswell's farm was described as the tract that "...I the S^d Gurdon and Roswell Rogers bought of John Griswold and Sarah Griswold." It is not known if it took Roswell this long to pay Gurdon for his help with this purchase, or if the two brothers were simply slow in creating and filing their documents.

The mortgage Gurdon and Roswell had taken on in 1794 was fully paid off by April of 1801, when Mr. Griswold quitclaimed back to them any tenuous legal interest he might have still had remaining in the parcels.¹⁶⁰

Gurdon sold the Mitchell tract of "about thirty acres" in 1801 to Gideon Beebe, a son of neighbors Clark and Patience Beebe.¹⁶¹ Gideon had married Roswell and Gurdon's sister Belina/Delina ("Lina") Rogers in August of 1797.¹⁶² Gideon's sister was Gurdon's wife Ruth, making them "double" brothers-in-law. It was the same approximately 30, 40, or 50-acre parcel Gurdon had bought in 1799 from Amasa Mitchell, and which had been previously owned by Roswell.

On the same day in 1801, Gurdon sold to Dr. Abner Beebe the thirteen acres he had bought two

¹⁵⁹East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 13, p. 243, Gurdon Rogers to Roswell Rogers, 14 November 1800. (Four-acre exception not identified.)

¹⁶⁰East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 14, p. 426, Quitclaim deed, John Griswold to Gurdon and Roswell Rogers, 4 April 1801; Lyme deeds, Vol. 21, p. 462 (FHL m/f # 4688), Quitclaim deed, John Griswold to Gurdon and Roswell Rogers, 4 April 1801.

¹⁶¹East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 14, p. 79, Gurdon Rogers to Gideon Beebe, 26 January 1801. Colchester Probate District, Will dated 27 April 1805, proved 1 January 1811 (FHL m/f # 3906). Son Gideon and daughter Ruth Rogers are both mentioned along with son Ezra and other siblings. (Clark Beebe died 10 December 1810, age 74, and is buried in Three Bridges Cemetery at North Plain.)

¹⁶²*Millington Church Records*, Vol. II, p. 123.

years before from the Fox brothers.¹⁶³ Two months later Gurdon mortgaged his Oak Hill lot for \$300 through John Watrous, who acted as Treasurer for the Bacon School in the adjoining Town.¹⁶⁴

John Rogers sold his second and third Home Lots in separate transactions to Gurdon and Roswell. In the spring of 1801, John sold in the first transaction what was described as "30 acres" to Gurdon.¹⁶⁵ From the names of the neighbors and by the process of elimination, it is evident John was selling his second Home Lot.

The deed description is somewhat confusing, and one wonders just how coherent John and/or the recorder may have been that day. This writer has found no indication that John ever added any land to the nominal thirteen acres he had previously bought near the crest of Dolbia Hill. However, it is believed likely that the spoken word "thirteen" was mistaken for "thirty" in the recording of the deed.

A marriage was entered in the records of the *First Church* at East Haddam for 13 September 1801, indicating a Sarah Rogers married Timothy Scoville (b 1737).¹⁶⁶ This Sarah *may* have been the daughter (b 1766) of John Rogers and Sarah Borden. Despite the age difference of about twenty nine years (which was not totally unheard of), no other record seems to readily account for this daughter, and no other marriageable Sarah

¹⁶³East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 14, p. 134, Gurdon Rogers to Abner Beebe, 26 January 1801.

¹⁶⁴Lyme Deeds, Vol. 21, p. 465, Gurdon Rogers to John Watrous (for Bacon School and Society), 17 April 1801.

¹⁶⁵East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 14, p. 290, John Rogers to Gurdon Rogers, 27 March 1801.

¹⁶⁶Letter dated 3 Dec. 2000, from Janice Falvey of Connecticut to this writer. Data synopsis: Timothy Scoville was b 20 Sept. 1737 at East Haddam to Stephen Scoville and Rebecca Millard. He married first Thankful Crocker 3 Sept. 1760 at East Haddam. In 1762 Timothy and brothers Samuel and Stephen moved to Cornwall. Thankful died there in March 1781. He may have had a second wife who died in 1801. Timothy died in 1813 in Cornwall in a spotted fever epidemic. In 1816 Timothy's son Ira Scoville moved to Hector, Tompkins Co., N.Y. A Sarah Scoville died in January of 1826 and is buried in Hector. [Unproven data.]

Rogers seems to have been in East Haddam at that time. Thus, this remains one possibility as to what might have become of the younger Sarah Rogers.

Gideon Beebe sold his land in 1803 to Tabitha Rowley, including the smaller amount of land in the southwestern corner of Colchester.¹⁶⁷ Gideon and Lina moved to Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, where Gideon continued to farm, and thereafter (in 1821) moved on to Lyme Township in Huron County, Ohio.¹⁶⁸

Ralph Rogers died in April of 1803,¹⁶⁹ after having been cared for in at least the years 1799 and 1801 by one James Ely, who received \$42 annually in Town Paupers' funds for doing so.¹⁷⁰ In addition to this source of income, Mr. Ely was also paid by the Town to be a gravedigger. It's not known if he was also paid to bury Ralph.

In 1803 Roswell borrowed \$300 for a one-year term from William Noyes, mortgaging his Home

¹⁶⁷East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 14, p. 165, Gideon Beebe to Tabitha Rowley, 7 February 1803; Colchester Deeds, Doc. # 9417, Book 16, p. 102, Gideon Beebe to Tabitha Rowley, 7 February 1803 (FHL m/f # 3896).

¹⁶⁸Data regarding this Beebe family was in an E-mail message dated 21 February 1999, to this writer from Alan Henry, a compiler of Beebe information. His URL in 2005 was: <<http://members.accesstoleado.com/alanhenry/>>. This migration is confirmed by Huron County, Ohio, cemetery and probate sources and various histories of Cass County, Michigan, to which the widow Lina and children moved. These include: Alfred Mathews, *History of Cass, County, Michigan* (Chicago: Waterman, Watkins and Co., 1882), Henry and Martha Timman, Compilers, Edited by Ruth Reed, *The Huron County Early Estate Index*, (Norwalk OH: Huron County Chapter of the Ohio Gen. Society, 1992); Howard S. Rogers, *History of Cass County, from 1825 to 1875*, (Cassopolis, Michigan: W. H. Mansfield/Vigilant Book and Job Print. [sic], 1875), "Marcellus Twp", pp. 150-154, Mrs. Marjorie Cherry, *Grave Records of Huron County* (Monroeville, OH: n.p., 1957-1958), Vol. I, p. 23 (lists Gideon buried in Hunt's Corners Cemetery in Ridgefield Twp., Huron County, Ohio); and from <www.rootsweb.com/~micass/biographies/cassixb.htm>, "BRUCE BEEBE" (a biographical sketch), downloaded in October, 2005.

¹⁶⁹Millington Church Records, Vol. II, p. 87.

¹⁷⁰East Haddam Pauper Records, Record Group 62, Box 6, located at Connecticut State Library.

Lot of 98 acres as collateral.¹⁷¹ Five months later, Gurdon also borrowed \$250 "in Federal Money" from William Noyes.¹⁷² It is not known what need or purpose they had in borrowing these funds.

In January of 1804, John sold his bisected ten-acre Home Lot to Roswell.¹⁷³ This continued for at least seven more years to be cited in neighbors' deeds as John Rogers' land, suggesting his continued residence there.¹⁷⁴

The deed to Roswell referred to an "old Dwelling House and Shed thereon standing" rather than two houses. From the *Old Chimney Stacks...* and *Old Roads...* monographs, it is known that small houses were often converted into farm sheds, if they were neither physically moved to a new location nor allowed to fall to ruin. Perhaps this shed had also once been a second house.

Roswell already owned the land on three sides of it (north, east, and south sides), but maintained its identity as a separate parcel, as is evidenced in later deeds. This recorded sale to Roswell shows that John signed by marking with an "X" rather than writing his name, as he did on his other two sale deeds. Perhaps with the effects of advancing age he was no longer able to sign his name, although he would have been only 59 years old. However, that was older than the average lifespan at that time. Perhaps his health played a part.

Gurdon appears to have sold his father's 13-acre parcel (second Home Lot) in 1805 to Lemuel

Griffin.¹⁷⁵ The Griffin/Griffing family assembled land to the south of the Rogers' in the late 1700s and early 1800s. The deed by which Gurdon acquired the land had said thirty acres, and yet the deed when sold to Mr. Griffin stated twenty.

In 1809, John Mitchell sold about 38 acres to Rufus Willey.¹⁷⁶ This was the assemblage of land formerly owned in sequence by Adam Rogers Jun^r, the Bakers, Roswell Rogers, Ransom and Mitchell, Gurdon Rogers, Gideon Beebe, and Tabitha Rowley. (An apparent gap in the chain of title suggests one or more unrecorded deeds.) Rufus Willey assembled other nearby property along with this land.

Also in 1809, Asa Fox sold Roswell 4 ½ acres with a house for the sum of \$150.¹⁷⁷ This was on the west side of Eight Mile River, on a segment of road that was then known by the charming name of the "Sparrow Path." There were a number of properties in that locale that were owned by members of various Sparrow families.

The road was also later considered to be a part of Dolbia Hill Road, being an extension of that road to the west of Eight Mile River and Hopyard Road, beyond Chapman's Mills. Other maps show it called George Babcock Road. Dr. Stofko, Town Historian, kindly identified the Sparrow Path for this writer.¹⁷⁸

In the 1780s, Joseph Borden had also owned two or more parcels of ground and perhaps a cooper's shop along this same path.¹⁷⁹ Today it is little more than an impassable dirt track.

¹⁷¹East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 14, p. 239, Roswell Rogers to William Noyes, 16 August 1803.

¹⁷²East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 14, p. 265, Gurdon Rogers to William Noyes, 14 January 1804.

¹⁷³East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 14, p. 268, John Rogers to Roswell Rogers, 4 January 1804.

¹⁷⁴East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 14, p. 537, Samuel Morgan to Nathaniel Otis, 1 March 1805; Vol. 16, p. 13 (FHL m/f# 4103), David G. Otis to William Noyes Jr., 26 March 1810. Vol. 15, p. 555, David G. Otis to John Turner, 23 January 1811.

¹⁷⁵East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 15, p. 1, Gurdon Rogers to Lemuel Griffin, 18 March 1805.

¹⁷⁶East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 15, p. 285, John Mitchell to Rufus Willey, 4 January 1809.

¹⁷⁷East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 16, p. 10, Asa Fox to Roswell Rogers, 28 December 1809.

¹⁷⁸Letter dated 4 February 1999, to this writer from Dr. Stofko, accompanied by a map with the section of Dolbia Hill/Babcock Road west of Eight Mile River highlighted.

¹⁷⁹East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 10, p. 489, Joseph Borden to [son] Azariah Borden, 27 March 1782; East Haddam Deeds,

In less than six months, Roswell sold this same tract to a David Johnson for only \$100.¹⁸⁰ It is not known to whom Roswell perhaps owed a favor – seller or buyer, or if Roswell simply had an unexpected sudden need for funds. A William Martin sold this same site nine years later for \$100 to a Thomas Rogers, with the sales prices suggesting that Roswell had shown Asa Fox a favor.¹⁸¹ It is presumed this Thomas Rogers was a brother of the late John Rogers (died 1792) and Timothy Rogers (died 1796), sons of Thomas Rogers Sr., who had lived further west.

The widely separated dates of ownership for this same site by the two Rogers families illustrate how little involvement there was with the Thomas Rogers family by those under study. Aside from disposing of properties inherited from his father-in-law, Captain Mathew Smith, most of Thomas Rogers Sr.'s ownerships were located around the Second Division, where in 1760 his Home Lot was situated on a road next to the First Division.¹⁸²

In 1810, Gurdon's son Roswell 2nd married Nancy Beckwith at Waterford (New London). The family's happiness was short lived, for young Roswell died a month later. He lies buried at Three Bridges Cemetery at North Plain,¹⁸³ about ½ mile south of the Chapman's Mills site.

In January of 1811, the will of neighbor and relative Clark Beebe was entered into probate. Roswell Rogers was one of three witnesses to the document. It mentioned Gurdon's wife Ruth

Vol. 11, p. 72, Joseph Borden to William Stewart Jr., 13 March 1786. (Deed mentions a cooper's shop.)

¹⁸⁰East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 16, p. 11, Roswell Rogers to David Johnson, 23 March 1810.

¹⁸¹East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 17, p. 321 (FHL m/f # 4104), William Martin to Thomas Rogers, 25 March 1819.

¹⁸²East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 6, p. 292, Thomas Rogers to William Torrey, 2 February 1760.

¹⁸³Marriage Notice: *Windham Herald*, 23 Feb. 1810, p. 3; "Inscriptions from Gravestones at East Haddam, Conn.," *NEH&G Register* (Boston: NEHGS, 1927, Vol. LXXXI), p. 60; Dr. Haley family data, received in letter dated Sept. 1988.

Rogers, as well as Gideon Beebe (husband of Belina Rogers). Ezra Beebe was the executor.¹⁸⁴

In early 1812 (about four months before war was again declared, and New London was blockaded by the British), Gurdon mortgaged his 70-acre farm for \$533 from Joseph Noyes.¹⁸⁵ This gentleman may have impressed brother Roswell enough to prompt him to name a son after him. From Civil War records for Joseph Noyes L. Rogers, the calculated birth date of 1811 fits well with the time of the family's association with this gentleman.¹⁸⁶

One can picture Roswell being grateful for Mr. Noyes' financial assistance at a time of family need. Just what that might have been has not been proven. Perhaps it had to do with Roswell's "broken limbs," mentioned in an 1812 lawsuit.¹⁸⁷

In March of 1813, Gurdon Sr. sold roughly half of his Lot 24 (east portion) on White Oak Hill in Lyme/Salem to Henry Perkins, who was married into the Shaw and Woodbridge families.¹⁸⁸ Although the microfilmed deed is a bit difficult to read, the area was evidently "fifty five" acres.¹⁸⁹

¹⁸⁴Colchester Probate Court for the District of East Haddam, Vol. 7, p. 533. Thomas Purple and James Chadwick also witnessed Clark Beebe's will.

¹⁸⁵East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 16, p. 119, Gurdon Rogers to Joseph Noyes, 1 February 1812; William and Joseph Noyes are believed to be brothers, listed in: Col. Henry E. Noyes and Miss Harriette E. Noyes, Compilers, *Genealogical Records of Some of The Noyes Descendants of James, Nicholas, and Peter Noyes, Vol. II, Descendants of James and Peter Noyes* (Boston: [NEHGS?], 1904), pp. 158-159.

¹⁸⁶National Archives records indicate Joseph N. L. Rogers served in the following Federal units: 30th Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Company G; 88th Regt., Ill. Infantry, Company I (Capt. Spaulding's Co.); and 8th Regt. Veterans Reserve Corps, Company K (aka Invalid Corps, 31st Company; aka 11th Regt. Invalid Corps, Company D).

¹⁸⁷CT State Library, Middlesex County Court Files, Record Group 003, Box 7, Folder 19. Roswell Rogers vs. John Brainard [and the Selectmen of the Town of East Haddam].

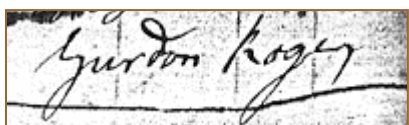
¹⁸⁸Lyme Deeds, Vol. 25, p. 257, Gurdon Rogers to Henry Perkins, 22 March 1813.

¹⁸⁹Mary E. Perkins, Compiler, *Chronicles of a Connecticut Farm, 1769-1905, for Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Mitchell, Present*

Earlier that same year, Gurdon Sr. disposed of the roadway (purchased from Joel Bigelow) to Rufus Willey, who had meanwhile acquired the surrounding Bigelow land to the west.¹⁹⁰

Local merchant Moses Fox lived to the north of Roswell's and Gurdon's former fifty-acre farm, and died in 1813. He was not the only one in his family to die of "Genesee Fever" as it was sometimes called. He left a tangle of business accounts that George Cone and Helon Cone, administrators, took eight years to settle.¹⁹¹

The settlement process required agreement signatures from dozens of local residents as to the balance and status of their accounts with Moses Fox. Gurdon and Roswell Rogers were among those who had signed his account book at an earlier date. This writer does not know if the book shows later accounts for them.



Copy of an Original Signature from the
Account Book of Moses Fox of East Haddam, Connecticut, Dated
13 May 1803. With Permission of the National
Genealogical Society © 1999, 2006



Copy of an Original Signature from the
Account Book of Moses Fox of East Haddam, Connecticut, Dated
21 March 1808. With Permission of the National
Genealogical Society © 1999, 2006

Proprietors of Woodbridge Homestead (Boston: Private
Printing, 1905), pp. 64, 161.

¹⁹⁰East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 16, p. 248, Gurdon Rogers to
Rufus Willey, 13 January 1813.

¹⁹¹ Riley County Kansas Genealogical Society, "Account
Books of Moses Fox, Merchant, East Haddam, Conn., 1795-
1821." In *Kansas Kin*, (Manhattan, Kansas : RCKGS, May
1967) Vol. v, No. 2, pp. 18+: Data was a contribution of
Florence Fox Harrop, a Moses Fox descendant. Original
books are now in the possession of the National Genealogical
Society, Washington, D.C.

With the published list of names, dates of
individual activities and other key details are
missing or vague. A note says the books were
difficult to read and some spellings were
questionable, but the names themselves are of
interest. Customers bearing the surname
"Rogers" included: Junior, Roswell, Roswell Jr.,
Gordon [sic], Line [sic], Thomas, and Sarah.
"Beebe" listings included Ezra, Manley, Brockway,
Clark, Elias, Alvin, and Cabel [probably "Caleb"].
There are no Bordens shown.

"Junior" Rogers may have been Gurdon Rogers Jr.
or Thomas Rogers, Jr. These were the namesakes
in those families. "Line" was probably "Lina."
Lina's account was from many years before, since
she had married Gideon Beebe back in 1797 and
moved away with her family in 1803. Either she
left unpaid bills or the published list of names
includes anyone who had ever done business with
Moses Fox. Actual inspection of the original
books would be needed to clarify this.

In 1814, Roswell borrowed from Henry Perkins
the surprising sum of \$1,000, and put up "the
Farm I now live on" (130 acres) as collateral in
what they agreed would be a three-year loan.¹⁹²

It is not known what need he had for the money.
Whether the War of 1812 presented financial
opportunities that required repeated infusions of
cash for him to stay financially afloat is not
known. Roswell was not buying any land in
adjacent Colchester or Lyme/Salem, according to a
check of the deed indexes for those towns.

No record has been found of Roswell or Gurdon
bringing any related suits in the 1810 to 1815 era in
Middlesex County Court, but this writer has not
had the opportunity to search for suits *against*
them in the same time frame. Further research
into local court records might disclose the most
likely motive for such heavy borrowing by
Gurdon and Roswell.

Coincident with these events were the early
enterprises of Gurdon's son John Clark Rogers,
who was in his twenties in this time period. He

¹⁹²East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 18, p. 114, Roswell Rogers to
Henry Perkins, 25 March 1814.

later would own an ivory products factory in Saybrook (Deep River) and be involved with his own son Calvin Burnham Rogers in establishing two banks and the upscale Deep River Cemetery.

John C. was already doing well enough that in September of 1814 he granted a mortgage of \$400 to his brother Gurdon Rogers Jr. on the west half of Lot 24 in Lyme. John C. was starting to prosper in spite of the War of 1812 or perhaps *because of* the war and its business opportunities.

Gurdon Sr. transferred that remaining half of the lot to Gurdon Jr. the same day, and the term “Junr” was used in both documents to distinguish the elder from the younger Gurdon, who at that time was also still “of East Haddam.”¹⁹³ Later, Gurdon Jr. would reside in adjoining Colchester.

Perhaps Gurdon Jr. had earned his father’s confidence that he was by then a responsible young man by having served in the Connecticut Militia in 1813 at New London, along with his uncles Ezra Beebe and Nathan Chappell.¹⁹⁴

Then, in 1815, Roswell’s 17-year-old son Erastus C. Rogers became involved with a girl called Leity Wilcox. The result was a child who carried his name. Census data show Erastus Jr. was born in April of 1816. No marriage record has been found

¹⁹³Lyme Deeds, Vol. 25, pp. 507 & 508, Gurdon Rogers Junr to John C. Rogers, 26 Sept. 1814, and Gurdon Rogers to Gurdon Rogers Junr, Same date. Salem Deeds, Vol. 1, p. 431, Gurdon Rogers Junr to John C. Rogers, 8 April 1823. (FHL m/f # 5618)

¹⁹⁴It is not 100% certain if this is the same Gurdon Rogers Jr. who served three weeks in the Connecticut Militia in the War of 1812 at New London, from 8 June 1813 to 14 July 1813 as a private under William Palmer. However, two men who bore his uncles’ names also served: Ezra Beebe, a private under Samuel Crowell for the same dates at New London, and Nathan Chappell, who also served as a private under Ezekiel Andrews (place of service not listed), from 6 Aug 1813 to 16 September 1813. Because of the familiar family names, same place of service, and similar dates, it is reasonable to believe this is the correct Gurdon Rogers Jr. Having been born ca 1790, he would have been about 23 years of age in 1813.—Source: *Record of Service of Connecticut Men in the 1-War of the Revolution, 2-War of 1812, and 3-Mexican War; Part II, Record of Connecticut Men Who Served in the Regular Army and the Militia in the War of 1812*, Compiled from Rosters of the Adjutant General’s Office, Washington, D. C., no date. (LDS M/Fiche # 6046698)

for Erastus and Leity Wilcox. She was only about 14 years old at the time of her son’s birth.

In later years, Erastus Jr. was reluctant to talk about his father, although he readily named his grandparents as Roswell and Wealthy Rogers.¹⁹⁵ He evidently thought of them both as being “from Waterford,” although only Wealthy’s family was from that part of New London. Maybe their attendance for a short time at the Waterford 1st Baptist Church reinforced that idea.

No other record of Leity Wilcox has yet been found by this writer. However, the family of John and Dorcas Wilcox attended the North Lyme Baptist Church in the same early 1800s time frame as Roswell and Wealthy. They had a daughter named Mary who was also born in 1802. It is a possibility that “Leity” was Mary’s nickname or vice versa, but this has not been proven.

According to information in the IGI of the LDS Family History Library, Mary eventually married a Stephen Stanton, and they had their first child together in Chatauqua County, New York, when she was about age 33. If Mary were the same person as Leity, perhaps raising Erastus Jr. into his teenage years accounts for her delay in starting a more traditional family.

Gurdon and Roswell were displaying a propensity to borrow large sums of money. This left them exposed to the risk of something as simple as freakish weather and its effects on the economy.

On the morning of September 23, 1815, a hurricane with sustained winds of 110 miles per hour swept across Long Island and into Connecticut. This was called the “Great September Gale of 1815.”

It is believed to have been as strong as a later hurricane that followed essentially the same path

¹⁹⁵Letter to 1902 author James Swift Rogers from Rev. J. G. Ward, dated Aug. 3rd [?], 1897, in JSR research notes (Mss 305, Avery Collections, NEHGS, Boston). [Attached Questionnaire re: “Names of father and mother of Erastus Rogers and where born & when.”] A: “I have been unable to find any record. It has been hinted to me by some that his father is an indefinite quantity. – and he does not seem willing to speak about it.” Next Q & A on same form cites Roswell and Wealthy as grandparents.

in 1938, which also felled trees and destroyed buildings and orchards in East Haddam and elsewhere in New England.¹⁹⁶

It's possible that residual damage in the area had something to do with an incident reported the next spring in the newspaper. In May of 1816 the following advertisement appeared in the *Connecticut Gazette*.¹⁹⁷

NOTICE

BROKE into the subscriber's inclosure, on or about the 11th inst. about 40 *Sheep* and *Lambs*, of different marks and different kinds; the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

ROSWELL ROGERS,

Lyme (north quarter,)

May 22,___ 41__

More severe weather was in store the next year.

"One of the most famous single events to influence New England climate... was the 1815 volcanic eruption of Tambora, [in] Indonesia... ...this extremely large eruption influenced global climate... for several years... This... led to the famous 'Year Without a Summer' of 1816... [This season was characterized by] ...accumulating snow in early June in northern New England with flurries as far south as Massachusetts and Connecticut and exceptionally cold nights in July and early August that resulted in isolated pockets of frost... These highly unusual summer phenomena led to great crop losses..."¹⁹⁸

¹⁹⁶Dr. Richard Goodwin informed this writer of these storms during a visit 18 September 2005, at his home in East Haddam, Connecticut. Details of both storms were found in subsequent research.

¹⁹⁷*Connecticut Gazette*, 29 May 1816, page 4.

¹⁹⁸*New England's Changing Climate, Weather, and Air Quality*, a four-chapter electronic article (Durham, New Hampshire: Climate Change Research Center at University of N.H., 1998), online <<http://www.neci.sr.unh.edu/necwaq.html>>, excerpt from Chapter 3 downloaded 15 May 2000.

An early weather historian, Sidney Perley, noted the effect on many New Englanders:

"In the autumn, stock was sold at extremely low prices on account of lack of hay and corn... There was great destitution among the people the next winter and spring. The farmers in some instances were reduced to the last extremity, and many cattle died. The poorer men could not buy corn at the exorbitant prices for which it sold..."¹⁹⁹

The effect of these two sequential severe weather events would have serious consequences for Roswell and Gurdon.

Earlier, in January of 1816, Thomas and Abigail Williams had sold their two-acre home site, after a residence there of approximately 44 years. They sold it to Ezra Beebe, Gideon Beebe's brother and Gurdon's brother-in-law, for \$50.²⁰⁰ Ezra already owned the two surrounding tracts, as well as the 11 ¼-acre site across the road. This writer doesn't know where the Williams' went afterward (if anywhere) or with whom they lived.

Ezra had married Lydia Chappell of Waterford, a sister of Wealthy Chappell Rogers. Ezra and his wife later moved on sometime after 1830 to Lake County, Ohio, where Ezra Beebe was listed in the 1850 Federal Census. His son Allen C. Beebe was listed next to him in the same census.²⁰¹ Ezra died in 1860, and is buried at Brakeman Cemetery (aka Peters' Cemetery) in Leroy Township.²⁰²

¹⁹⁹Henry Stommel and Elizabeth Stommel, *Volcano Weather* (Newport, Rhode Island: Seven Seas Press 1983), 82.

²⁰⁰East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 17, p. 22, Thomas and Abigail Williams to Ezra Beebe, 6 January 1816.

²⁰¹*Barbour Records* (Middlesex County, CT) show Ezra Beebe and Lydia Chappell to have married in 1798. It also shows Allen Chester Beebe was born in 1816.

²⁰²Lake County Genealogical Society Website (2002), *Obituary Project, Cemetery Inscriptions for Leroy Township*, at <www.rootsweb.com/~ohlcs/leroy/brakeman1_2.html>. Ezra's death date is given as: 10 January 1860. E-mail message dated 9 May 2002 from S. Green, Reference Librarian at Morley Library, Painesville, Ohio, to this writer:

Sarah Rogers died in 1818. Millington Church records reported the death of "Sarah Rogers, wife of John Rogers... [Age] 84," to have occurred on 28 February 1818. This was more than fifty years after she had joined the church in 1765 and baptized three children.²⁰³

Sarah was blind for more than six of the last years of her life, and her son Roswell provided for her. He had begun having financial difficulties, and the added cost of caring for his mother added to the distress of his family. He claimed she had been declared a Town pauper, but the Town Selectmen did not provide adequate money for her care.

Roswell had sued the Town Selectmen back in December of 1812 in Middlesex County Court for the sum of \$60. The result of this suit is unclear, although his claims may have been "insufficient in the Law."²⁰⁴ It is not known what basis there was for a note in that suit that says about him, "...until by the providence of God his limbs became so fractured that he became and still is unable to perform the usual labors of an husbandman..." Perhaps he had an accident that put his troubles on a downward spiral.

As the years went by, Roswell continued to struggle with his financial burdens. He had survived the weather calamities of 1815 and 1816, but by 1819 Roswell was two years behind in repaying the huge loan.

At that time, he may have sought some accommodation with Mr. Perkins on his overdue mortgage. A handwritten margin note on his recorded 1814 mortgage deed showed that as of

"His very brief obit said simply 'DIED In LeRoy, Lake County, Ohio, January 10, 1860, EZRA BEEBE, aged 79 years, 10 months. He was formerly of East Hadam [sic], Connecticut.' This entry was in the *Painesville Telegraph*, January 12, 1860, page 3."

²⁰³*Millington Church Records*, Vol. I, p. 1a, Vol. I, p. 27.

²⁰⁴CT State Library, Middlesex County Court Files, Record Group 003, Box 7, Folder 19. Roswell Rogers vs. John Brainard [and the Selectmen of the Town of East Haddam]. Statement regarding his case being "Insufficient in the Law" occurs on the back of the folded document.

March 25, 1819, he still owed "but \$364" against his initial \$1,000 loan.²⁰⁵

However, his situation was further aggravated by the Bank Panic of 1819. That first major American economic crisis was triggered in part by western land speculation, a sudden contraction of bank credit, and the collapse of the cotton market after the Napoleonic Wars and the War of 1812.

Roswell was listed in the 1820 U.S. Census as a resident of Salem, Connecticut. Salem had just been created the year before. A census enumerator could have easily reported that Roswell, living on the lens-shaped "island" of land on the east side of the road, was in Salem when in fact he was in East Haddam. His name appears as a Salem entry next to that of his nephew, Gurdon (Jun^r), so this is a possibility. The other option is that he was indeed living just over the Town line in Salem on his nephew's land.

Financial stresses continued to build for the Rogers', as shown by this 1820 item on page 1 of the *Connecticut Gazette*.²⁰⁶

Notice is hereby given to the following resident and non-resident proprietors of Land, in [the] town of East-Haddam, that so much of their land will be sold as the law directs, at the public sign-post, in the 1st Society in said town, as will satisfy a state tax of one cent on the dollar, on list of 1818, with legal costs of same, on the 7th day of February, next, at 2 o'clock P. M. viz... Shepard Burdick, Gurdon Rogers, Roswell Rogers, ...Daniel Williams & Asa Newton.

ELIJAH A. BINGHAM, Col'r.
East Haddam, Nov. 25, 1820. – 79

In 1821 Sylvester Vallet of Salem loaned \$40 to Gurdon, who pledged a seven-acre Salem site as collateral.²⁰⁷

²⁰⁵East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 18, p. 114, Roswell Rogers to Henry Perkins, 25 March 1814. Handwritten note occurs in left margin.

²⁰⁶*Connecticut Gazette*, 12 December 1820, page 1.

Roswell also introduced the name of his eldest son, Erastus, as a co-owner into his land titles in 1821, with the nominal "sale" of forty acres. This was comprised of his lesser three tracts: the ten-acre site divided by the road, the 25 acres bought from Mary Jewett, and the small "lens" property along the West Road.²⁰⁸ This was despite the fact that he was still deeply in debt to Mr. Perkins. Perhaps this was a futile attempt to insulate the family fortunes from a continuing inability to pay back the loan on his Home Lot.



Henry Perkins, Portrait opposite p. 159, *Chronicles of a Connecticut Farm...*
Courtesy of Eastern Connecticut State University,
and Alison Watson Maston, RAOGK Volunteer

In the fall of 1821, overdue on his mortgage and after 4 ½ years of postponing foreclosure, Roswell finally gave up his struggle. He and his son Erastus signed over *all* of their East Haddam lands to Henry Perkins. Roswell's wife Wealthy witnessed the document.²⁰⁹ Roswell appears to have simply been unable to repay his loan. It must have been a sad and frustrating day. He was then 57 years old.

²⁰⁷East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 18, p. 149, Sylvester Vallet to Gurdon Rogers, 21 December 1821.

²⁰⁸East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 18, p. 96, Roswell Rogers to Erastus C. Rogers, 27 February 1821.

²⁰⁹East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 18, p. 459, Roswell and Erastus C. Rogers to Henry Perkins, 3 September 1821.

Incidentally, through the passing years the "bunch of chestnut sprouts" near Burnham's Brook in the division line with Gurdon had grown and matured into a "bunch of chestnut trees," as referenced in the later deeds.

In February of 1822 Henry Perkins sold Roswell's farm to Eliphalet Hilliard, stating it was the same piece of ground "released" to him by Roswell, referencing the 1814 mortgage deed.²¹⁰

John Rogers died early in 1823 in East Haddam at the nominal age of 93.²¹¹ He was listed in the Millington Society Church Records' "Account of Deaths" as dying "Jan 7," with the notation, "(Pauper) old age...93." This would suggest a birth year of ca 1729, rather than 1734.

He is believed to have received the majority of his sustenance from the Town by his inclusion on a list of "Paupers mostly on the town."²¹² He appears last in the pauper records in 1823 or 1824, depending on how one interprets the location ("provenance") of the undated final pauper record bearing his name.

Lacking evidence from this era of any other contemporary John Rogers of such an age in East Haddam, and by virtue of his mention in the Millington Church records, he was very likely the John Rogers born in 1734, despite the reported age of "93." Errors in death information are typically more common than those in birth data.

²¹⁰East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 18, p. 175, Henry Perkins to Eliphalet Hilliard, 2 February 1822.

²¹¹*Millington Church Records*, Vol. II, p. 93. The Hale Collection (microfilm version) also cites his death in these newspapers: *The American Sentinel and Witness*, 29 Jan. 1823, p. 2, *Hartford Courant*, 28 Jan. 1823, p. 37(?), and the *Columbian Register*, 25(?) Jan. 1823, p. 76. The first two newspapers also reported, "age 93." Newspaper citations found at CHS.

²¹²East Haddam Pauper Records, CSL Record Group 62, Box 5, Bundle of documents relating to 1824: *Statement of Select Men acc^t for Support of paupers year ____ Blank* [sic]; document is sequenced immediately following Number 94; John Rogers is listed receiving two separate payments of \$17 each. This may have been an annual summary of the prior year's expenditures.

John Rogers, cooper, would have been far too old (about 119) for him to have been the one who died at this time. Assuming this was indeed the same John Rogers, father of Gurdon and Roswell, one might wonder why his sons did not support him more, since they each received land from him.

Perhaps his being mostly supported by the Town was simply the sons' only acceptable option, since we have seen they might not have been *able* to financially support him. In addition, houses then were small and at least Roswell's was probably still full with five of his own offspring, ranging in age (in 1823) from thirteen to twenty-five.

Gershom Fox also appears in the pauper records, assisted by Asa Fox, who may have been his nephew. Gershom Fox had owned a greater number of properties than John Rogers, yet still showed up later in the records as a pauper. From today's viewpoint, one might think family members would have more willingly stepped forward to be primary caregivers, or that the Yankee Selectmen of the Town would have made greater objection to using tax monies this way.

In any event, Roswell and Wealthy must have felt they had been through enough, and decided to move away and start afresh. Their removal from East Haddam is evidenced by a church "Letter of Transmittal" issued 19 October 1823 to Wealthy.

The letter was from the North Lyme Baptist Church that they had helped to found (being the third and forth members), joining by letter in 1810, sponsored under the watch and care of Elder Zadock Darrow.²¹³ Prior to that, they had traveled to the Waterford Church from East Haddam (perhaps leaving the Congregational Church after the death of an infant around 1809).²¹⁴ They may have found the travel distance to Waterford to be difficult, as many did. That

²¹³*North Lyme Baptist Church records, 1810 – 1903, Vol. I, Historical Notes...*, p. 78. (FHL # 4702)

²¹⁴"Inscriptions from Gravestones at East Haddam, Conn.," *NEH&G Register* (Boston: NEHGS, 1927, Vol. LXXXI), p. 60; Data regarding this cemetery from a personal visit by Dr. Haley, sent to this writer in September 1988.

specific travel problem is mentioned in the North Lyme Church Articles of Incorporation.²¹⁵

By 1823, Gurdon had experienced the deaths of both his parents and at least three children: Mary, Roswell Jr., and Calvin Burnham Rogers. His children's graves are marked with stones at Three Bridges Cemetery.²¹⁶

The year 1823 saw Gurdon Rogers of East Haddam recording a sale for \$200 of his 70-acre Home Lot to his son, John Clark Rogers of Saybrook (Deep River), as well as a small amount of land in Colchester.²¹⁷ This recorded transfer appears to have coincided with Gurdon being foreclosed upon for his 1812 mortgage, and secondly a loss of a separate case in County Court, tried in April of 1823, at Haddam. Gurdon's apparent lack of payment of one or more judgments resulted in the 1824 recording of a Writ of Execution in the East Haddam land records.

East Haddam resident Noah Bulkeley demanded that the County Sheriff or "either of the Constables of East Haddam" seize Gurdon's personal goods or real property to satisfy a court judgment in the amount of \$82.69. If that were not successful, they were "to take the body of the said debtor, and him commit unto the keeper of the gaol [jail] in Haddam... and him safely keep until he pays unto the said Creditor the full sums above mentioned... Hereof fail not..."²¹⁸

²¹⁵JSR Research Notes, NEHGS, Boston. Letter to author James Swift Rogers from Rev. J. G. Ward, dated Aug. 3rd [?], 1897. (Attached Questionnaire re: "Names of the grandparents of Erastus Rogers with dates of birth &c".) A: "Roswell Rogers – Wealthy Rogers. They came here from Waterford. I wrote to the Pastor about them; – he said... that they were received into the Waterford Church from East Haddam." (Mss 305, Avery Collections, NEHGS) See also the previously noted North Lyme Baptist Church records.

²¹⁶*Inscriptions from Gravestones at East Haddam, Conn.*, p. 60.

²¹⁷East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 18, p. 510, Gurdon Rogers to John C. Rogers, 8 April 1823; Colchester Deeds, Vol. 19, p. 454 (FHL m/f # 3897), Doc. # 12006, Gurdon Rogers to John C. Rogers, 8 April 1823.

²¹⁸East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 19, pp. 246-250, Writ of Execution, Noah Bulkeley vs. Gurdon Rogers of East Haddam, dated 20 December 1824, and Constable's response dated 19 February 1825.

The cause for Mr. Bulkeley's 1823 action in County Court against Gurdon Rogers is not known. It may have simply been unpaid debt. Further research is needed in local court records, which are not readily available to this writer.

Constable William Marsh recorded that he found no significant personal property during a diligent search, and therefore "set off" a portion of the farm as collateral for the judgment, after it was appraised by "indifferent freeholders," at least two of whom were neighbors (Diodate Jones and Eliphalet Hilliard).

He also reported that Gurdon's farm was already in foreclosure to Jane Noyes, widow of Joseph Noyes, late of Lyme, under terms of the 1812 mortgage. The outstanding balance of mortgage principal, interest, and legal costs had risen to \$767.48, according to a Superior Court decree obtained in the February term of 1823.

Additionally, a prior Execution was already in place against Gurdon's land by (his own son) John C. Rogers of Saybrook in the amount of \$160.36. It is not known when Gurdon's son placed this prior lien on his father's farm.

The April 1823 sale of the farm to the son was not noted in the Constable's report, and it is not known if Gurdon was ever placed in jail.

It appears the recorded 1823 sale of the farm to the son may have been a delaying tactic, to buy time to help clear up the financial mess in which Gurdon found himself.

Further research in court records might indicate if this was so, and how effective it may have been. It seems to have helped to some degree, since John C. Rogers evidently was able to keep the farm in his control until 1833. At that time he cleared up Mr. Bulkeley's lien against the property by paying \$41 for his quitclaim of any remaining interest in it.²¹⁹ The ten year delay in redemption shows that sometimes the wheels of justice turn exceedingly slowly.

²¹⁹Salem Deeds, Vol. 21, p. 356, Noah Bulkeley to John C. Rogers, 2 May 1833. (FHL m/f # 4106)

Gurdon could have moved to Saybrook in 1823, upon the "transfer" of his farm. However, census records and his affidavit for a pension based on Revolutionary War service show he lived in East Haddam until at least 1832. He probably lived there an additional 9 ½ years after the "sale."

On the same April day in 1823 on which Gurdon Sr. "transferred" his farm, Gurdon Jun^r also re-mortgaged his 40-acre White Oak Hill Lot in Salem to his brother John Clark Rogers "of the Town of Saybrook," saying the lot was his to sell or mortgage.²²⁰ Included with this parcel as additional collateral was a thirty five-acre lot of land in Colchester, which was part of the estate distribution of Captain Jonathan Gillet [sic] to Gurdon's "present wife Huldah [Gillet] Rogers." The loan consideration for the two parcels was \$229.

Around the first half of July, 1823, Gurdon Rogers Jun^r died, and his estate was probated into 1824. He left his widow (who remarried a few years later) and an impressive list of creditors, with debts totaling almost \$850.²²¹

The remaining west part of Lot Number 24 in Salem was auctioned off at "public vendue" to Henry Perkins for \$25. Mr. Perkins' relative, the Rev. Alfred Mitchell, subsequently paid \$550 to John Clark Rogers, as is shown in a separate quitclaim deed.²²² This amount may have been to satisfy the latest mortgage on the property, and to fairly compensate for the balance of the property's value.

Having forfeited their land in Connecticut, Roswell and his family moved "out west" to

²²⁰Salem Deeds, Vol. 1, p. 431, Gurdon Rogers Jr. to John C. Rogers, 8 April 1823.

²²¹Colchester Probate Court (FHL m/f # 3906/7), Record # 2600, Gurdon Rogers Jr., of Colchester.

²²²Mary E. Perkins, Compiler, *Chronicles of a Connecticut Farm...*, p. 220, referencing Salem Land Records, record "i, 460" [sic], 22 March 1824; Salem Deeds, Vol. 1, p. 450, John C. Rogers to Alfred Mitchell, 20 March 1824.

Hamilton, Madison County, New York, where they were counted in the 1830 Federal Census.

Roswell's and Wealthy's son Erastus seems to have stayed behind several years after his parents left. On 2 February 1829 he paid \$36 for a half-acre lot and house in Millington Society from John Chapman, but sold it 10 August 1829 to Charlotte Thompson of New London for the same price.²²³ He may have then left sometime after that to follow his family.

In 1832 the Sheriff of Madison County, New York, sold approximately 63 acres of land owned by an Asher Starkweather in a foreclosure sale. That was to partially satisfy unpaid debts involved in what was evidently a business partnership with Rogers family members.²²⁴

Thereafter, most of this branch of the Rogers family would move on again to Leroy Township in Geauga/Lake County, Ohio, where Roswell and his family would acquire a 62 ½-acre farm. (There his sons would lose an adjoining property in yet another foreclosure.) Sons William and Roswell Junior would go their own way, moving instead to Clymer Township of Tioga County, in northern Pennsylvania, and later to Minnesota and Wisconsin respectively.²²⁵

By 1833, John Clark Rogers sold the last of these East Haddam Rogers' properties (his father's

probably recently vacated farm) to Lewis M. Hilliard.²²⁶

Subsequent purchases and sales of land to and from Erastus Rogers Jun^r (and by his own children) are also recorded in the East Haddam land records. These sales occurred at later dates, and are believed to have been west of Eight Mile River. However, this writer will leave those illustrations to another researcher.

In summary, this writer believes the progression of early land sales adequately illustrates the probability that the John Rogers (b 1734), son of the cooper John Rogers, was also the father of Gurdon and Roswell Rogers.

Especially persuasive is the close proximity of John Rogers' Home Lots to those of Ralph Rogers and Adam Rogers Jun^r.

Adding weight to this proximity is the apparent "next door neighbor" status of John's sister Katherine Rogers Fox. The presence of these two people, in immediate proximity to probable family members who had a similarly named niece and nephew (of the right ages) must surely be more than simple coincidence.

Roswell and Gurdon Rogers' ownership of forty+ acres of land owned previously by Adam Rogers Jr. also suggests the possibility it was an expression of sentimentality by family members.

However, the reported residence of Ralph and Gammon on what must have been John's bisected 1766 Home Lot is the most convincing piece of evidence tying the two generations together.

What remains unanswered is the fate of John Rogers, cooper (b 1704), and his wife Mary Tomkin. Without more information, one can only speculate.

Having sold his house and lot in Middletown in 1739, John (b 1704) could have been residing in Middletown or even East Haddam, coincident

²²³East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 20, p. 347 (FHL m/f # 4105), John Chapman to Erastus Rogers of East Haddam, 2 February 1829; East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 20, p. 363, Erastus Rogers of East Haddam to Charlotte Thompson of New London, 10 August 1829.

²²⁴Research report to James Allen Rogers dated March 1984, by paid researcher Victor B. Goodrich, of Hamilton, New York. His summary cites a Sheriff's deed dated 17 January 1832, as partial satisfaction of a judgment by the Supreme Court of Judicature in the amount of \$360.58. Defendants were: William Rogers, Roswell Rogers, Nathan Chappell, and Asher Starkweather. Plaintiffs were Mary and Eliza Green of Utica, Oneida County, N.Y.

²²⁵_____, *History of Tioga County, Pennsylvania* (R. C. Brown and Co., Harrisburg, Penn., 1897), p. 465. See also land records for Wright County, Minnesota, and homestead entries for Chippewa County, Wisconsin.

²²⁶East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 23, p. 144 (FHL m/f # 4107), John C. Rogers to Lewis M. Hilliard, 10 May 1833.

with his older brother Adam Jun^r's purchase of the first 23-acre property there in 1741/2. Perhaps both he and his wife died after their two children were born, and the East Haddam aunts and uncles took over the children's care. Early deaths of their parents would help explain such a small family.

Although Ralph was evidently a caring type, he is not known to have ever married. Maybe raising a niece and nephew fulfilled a paternal role. After all, Ralph did act like many fathers did with their sons, in selling young John his first piece of land.

It is a possibility the elder John Rogers lies in an unmarked grave at Three Bridges Cemetery, like his brothers Ralph and Gammon.

Alternately, it is also possible he became estranged from his siblings, who clearly lived near and with each other in Foxtown. He could have maintained a separate life in Middletown, while his children rejoined the balance of the family in East Haddam.

If he were the one listed, the roster of Middletown participants in the French and Indian Wars would suggest he might have preferred his associates in Middletown to the company of his own family.

However, he was not the only John Rogers to have lived at Middletown in those early years.²²⁷ Likewise, it is not certain the Whitmores with whom he dealt in buying and selling Middletown property were the very same Francis and John Whitmore involved in the French and Indian Wars. Others also carried those names.

Given the apparently strong family bonds that connected this Rogers family, this writer leans toward the first conjecture as to the fate of John Rogers, cooper.

This issue will be left to some future researcher having more convenient access to Middletown records and other Connecticut resources.



²²⁷ Please see Addenda for a discussion of "other" John Rogers' in Middletown.

Post Script:

In recent years, The Nature Conservancy has acquired about 1,100 acres of the Dolbia Hill and Burnham's Brook area in fee and by conservation easement. The nucleus for this was a donation by Dr. Richard and Esther Goodwin. This land is now preserved as open space and is used for hiking, birding, and biological field studies. It is referred to as "post-agricultural" land, and is called the *Burnham Brook Preserve*.

It now overlaps much of the area of Thomas Fox's twenty-acre Lot, Ralph Rogers' land, John Rogers' three Home Lots, the northerly fifty acres (owned at times by everyone, it seems), and portions of Gurdon and Roswell's primary farms.

A lightly used 1 ½ mile long hiking trail starts from a nominal parking area on Dolbia Hill Road at the top of Burnham Lane, loops down near Burnham's Brook, and crosses back to the Strong Brook side of the hill to return to the northeast.

Biologists have noted "over a hundred species of trees, shrubs and vines; better than 380 herbaceous flowering plants; and more than thirty species of ferns, clubmosses, and horsetails." "...Yale Medical School uses this area to research Lyme disease, which is now known to be spread via ticks... Seven species of ticks and fifteen species of mosquitoes were collected during this investigation..."²²⁸

The hiking guide refers to two geological items that strike a familiar chord from the deed research.

"The trail crosses a small gully fed by Copperhead Spring. The gully remains mucky most of the year and flows... intermittently."²²⁹

²²⁸Cooley, Susan D., *Country Walks in Connecticut: A Guide to the Nature Conservancy Preserves...*, p. 26. (Maps by Nora Hennessy Rolston)

²²⁹Cooley, Susan D., *Country Walks in Connecticut: A Guide to the Nature Conservancy Preserves...*, p. 29. (Maps by Nora Hennessy Rolston)

This rivulet *might* be one mentioned in at least one 200-year-old deed, as “a run of water that runs into the said Griswold and Brainerd farm.”²³⁰

A second item is the “enormous glacial erratic” (boulder) deposited on the northwest side of Strong Brook during the last Ice Age. This may well be the “great rock” noted in at least two deeds, one of which mentioned the widow Sarah Jewett.²³¹

Further descriptions of the preserve mention “rattlesnake weed,” steep ledges, rock-slide areas, and [evergreen] hemlock groves. So although this locale is a scenic one, perhaps we might feel fortunate that more did not die at an early age from the dangers of life in such a beautiful setting.

Three descendants of this Rogers family made a visit in September of 2005 to the Burnham Brook Preserve and inspected the old Home Lots. These were Sandra D. (“Sandy”) Johnson of Vashon, Washington, Virginia L. Hawes of Battle Creek, Michigan, and this writer.

The old stone walls appeared to still be in place for most of the sites, and where there are none, it is assumed that former wooden fences were now long gone. Woodlands had reclaimed the majority of the old fields and meadows, making the prospects of photographing certain locations problematic.

The only readily apparent danger at that time appeared to be a vining type of poison ivy climbing the trees, and exhibiting extremely large leaves. In sum, the area seemed much more benign than had been anticipated.

The visitors met and chatted with Dr. Goodwin, and were given Dr. Goodwin’s draft of his own more recent history of the Preserve. The next

morning, Dave Gumbart, Vice President of the Connecticut Chapter of the Nature Conservancy, met them on the premises, and inspection of the remaining sites was concluded.

Subsequent to that visit, DNA (25 marker) test results came in from Family Tree DNA for this writer and a documented male-line descendant of James Rogers of New London. A positive match was reported with a 99.9% certainty that the two individuals share a common male ancestor.

The other submitter descends from James Rogers through a great grandson, Stephen Rogers, who is listed among those in the fourth generation in James Swift Rogers’ 1902 genealogy of James Rogers of New London, CT. His lineage may be called the “Nova Scotia line.”

From what is known through traditional genealogical research, the patriarch James Rogers is the common point of reference for the two family lines. This DNA connection further validates the research presented here. It also appears to disprove JSR’s contention that mulatto Adam had a slave father, also named Adam.

There are six likely candidates for Adam’s father: James Rogers of New London (1615?-1687) or one of his five sons. For 300 years rumors have been that John, the Rogerene, had fathered Adam.

Dr. Benjamin Trumbull, an early Connecticut historian, disparaged John Rogers for having in his early days (before John’s religious conversion in the mid-1670s) bedded with at least one of the family’s slaves. “When he had occasion, he took to his bed a maid whom he had purchased, and after she had borne him two children, he put her away.”²³²

The DNA results support the likelihood of the rumors being true. Perhaps with further advances in genetic science, it will someday be possible to identify Adam’s father with absolute certainty.

²³⁰East Haddam Deeds, Vol. 11, p. 133, Thomas Smith Jr. to Amos Jones, 8 November 1787.

²³¹Cooley, Susan D., *Country Walks in Connecticut: A Guide to the Nature Conservancy Preserves...*, p. 32; East Haddam Deeds: Vol. 4, p. 80, Nathaniel Baker to Nathan Jewett, 24 January 1749/50, Vol. 6, p. 60, Isaac and Elisabeth Fox to Nathan Jewett, 20 February 1759.



²³²Benjamin Trumbull, D. D., *A Complete History of Connecticut, Civil and Ecclesiastical* (H. D. Utley, New London, 1898) Vol. II, p. 20. [Revised 1818 text]

Addenda

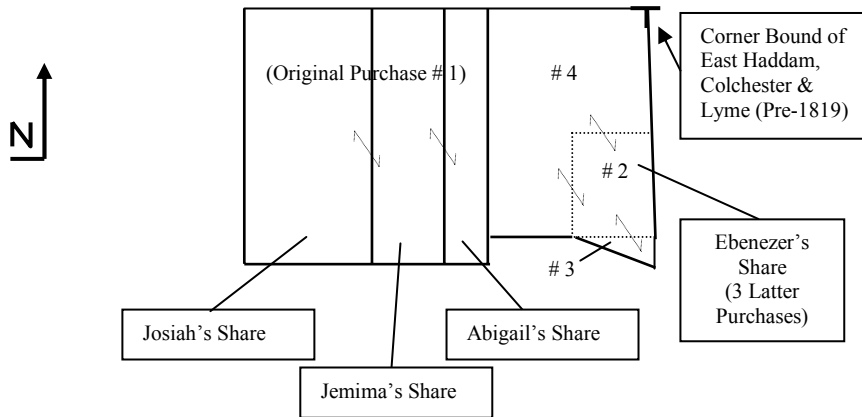


Illustration A – Adam Rogers Jr.'s Land (More Conceptual than Practical)

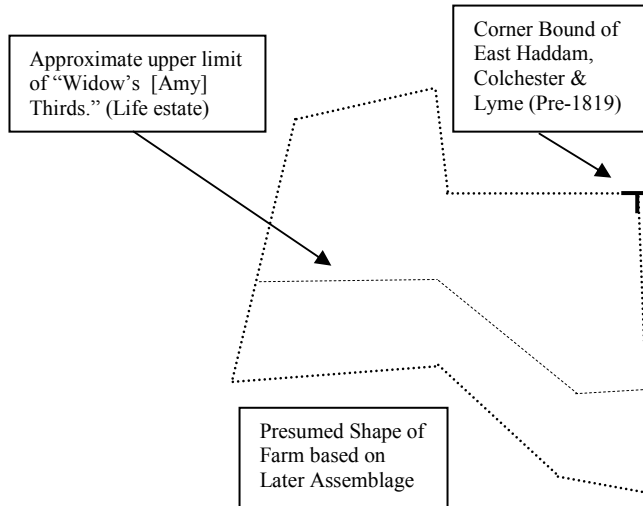


Illustration B – As Adam's Farm Probably Really Existed

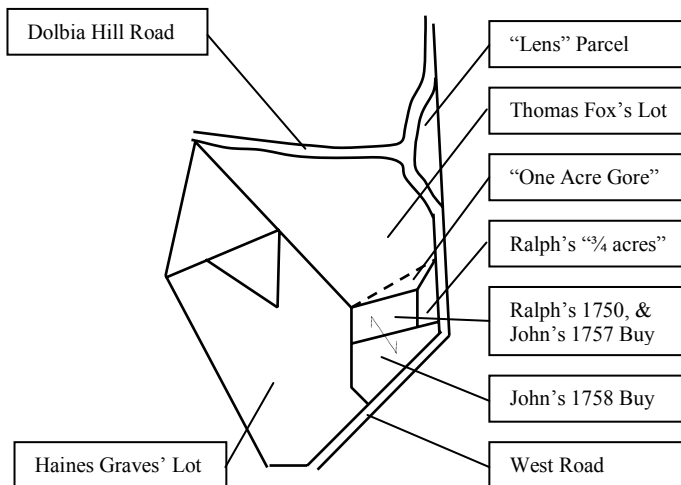


Illustration C – Properties at the "Bend" in the West Road

Addenda

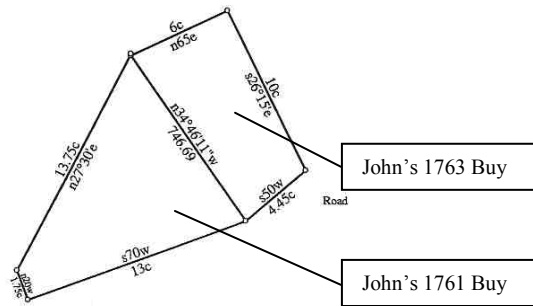


Illustration D – John Rogers' 1761 & 1763 Purchases, if Plotted to “Close”*
 (*John's Second Home Lot)

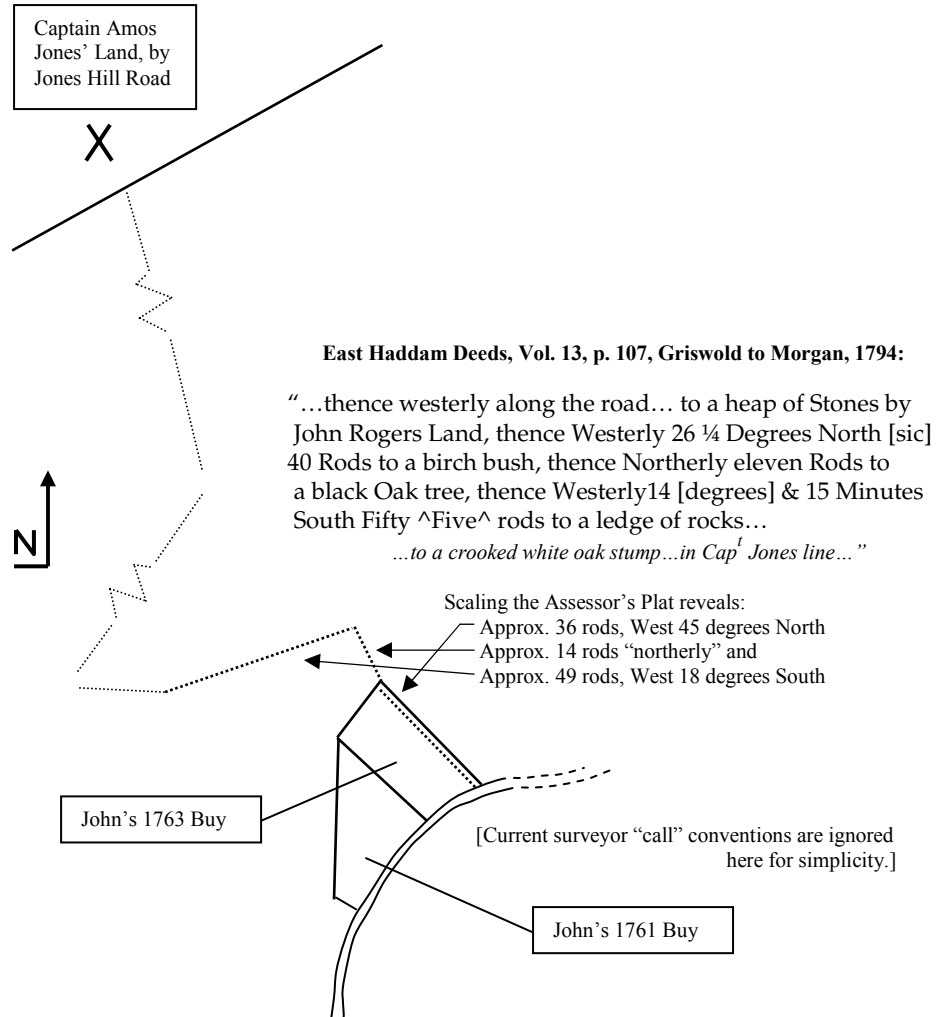


Illustration E – John's 1761 & 1763 Purchases as They Probably Existed
 (Not to same scale as above)

6/16/05

© 2006

Addenda

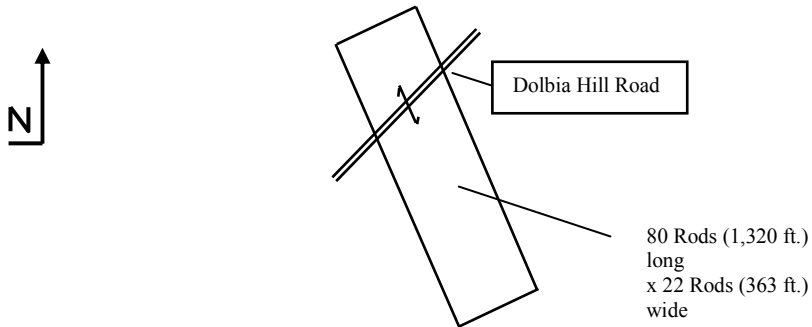


Illustration F – John’s 1766 Purchase of Ten Acres (Third Home Lot)

Illustration G – Roswell’s Assemblage in Late 1780s

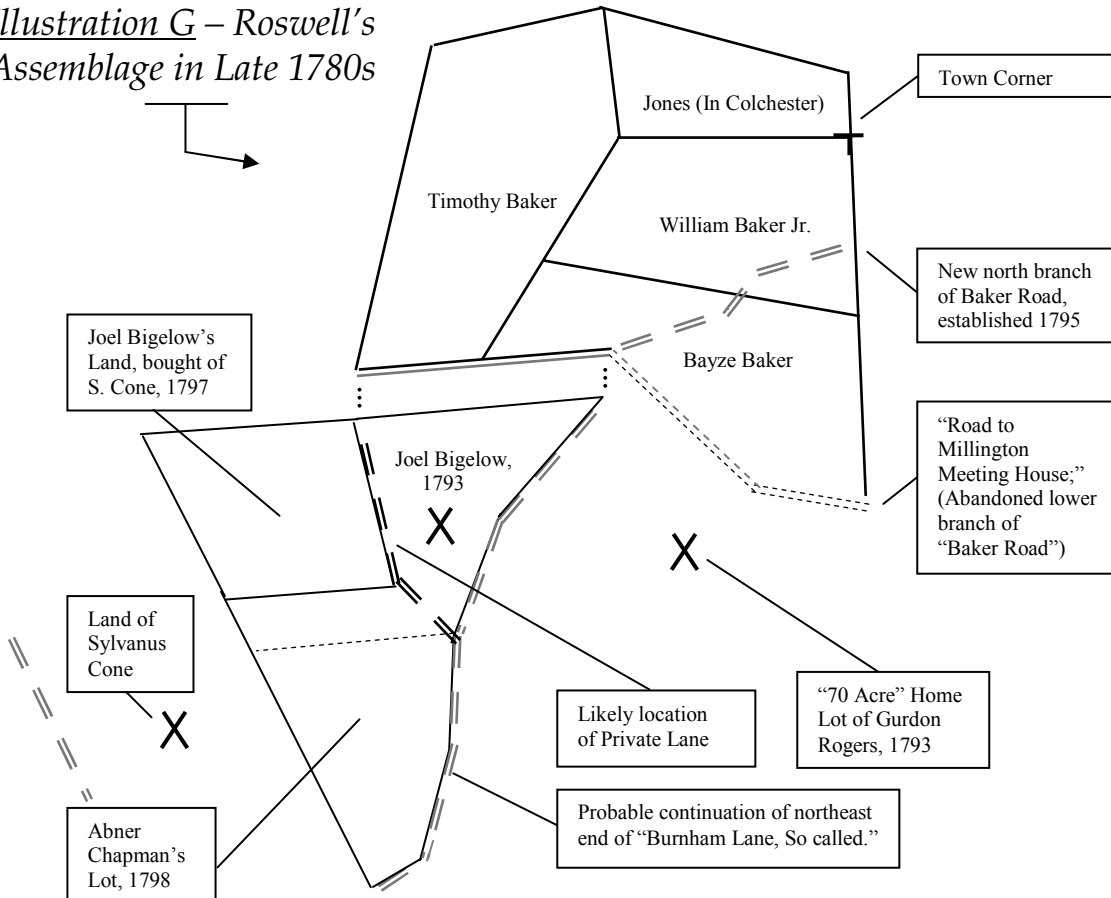
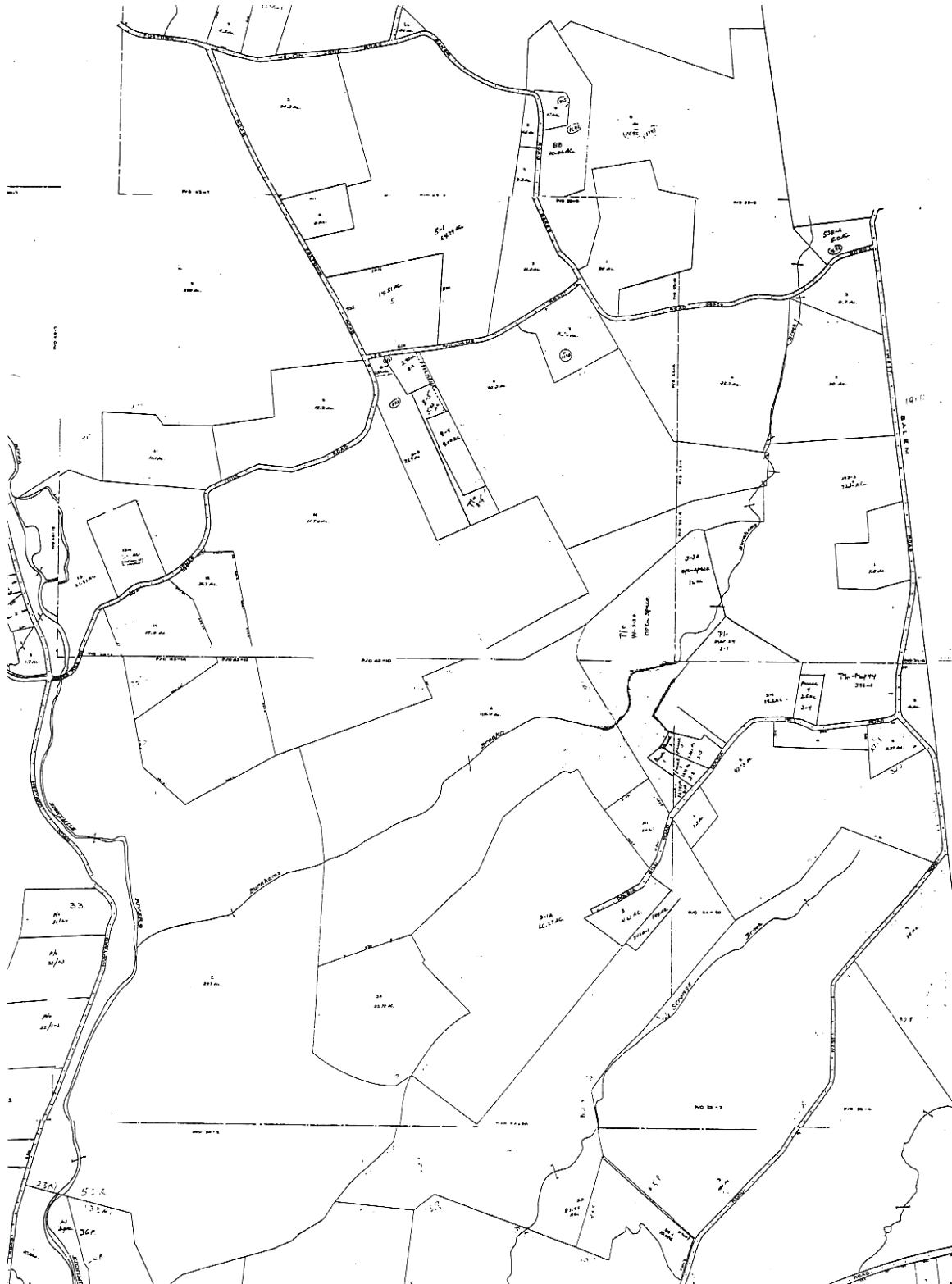


Illustration H – Gurdon’s Private Lane through Joel Bigelow’s Land (1796)

Addenda



Compilation of Assessor's Plats ca 1997 for Part of East Haddam, Connecticut

(South of Crowley Corner, a.k.a. southerly "Foxtown") Scale: N/A

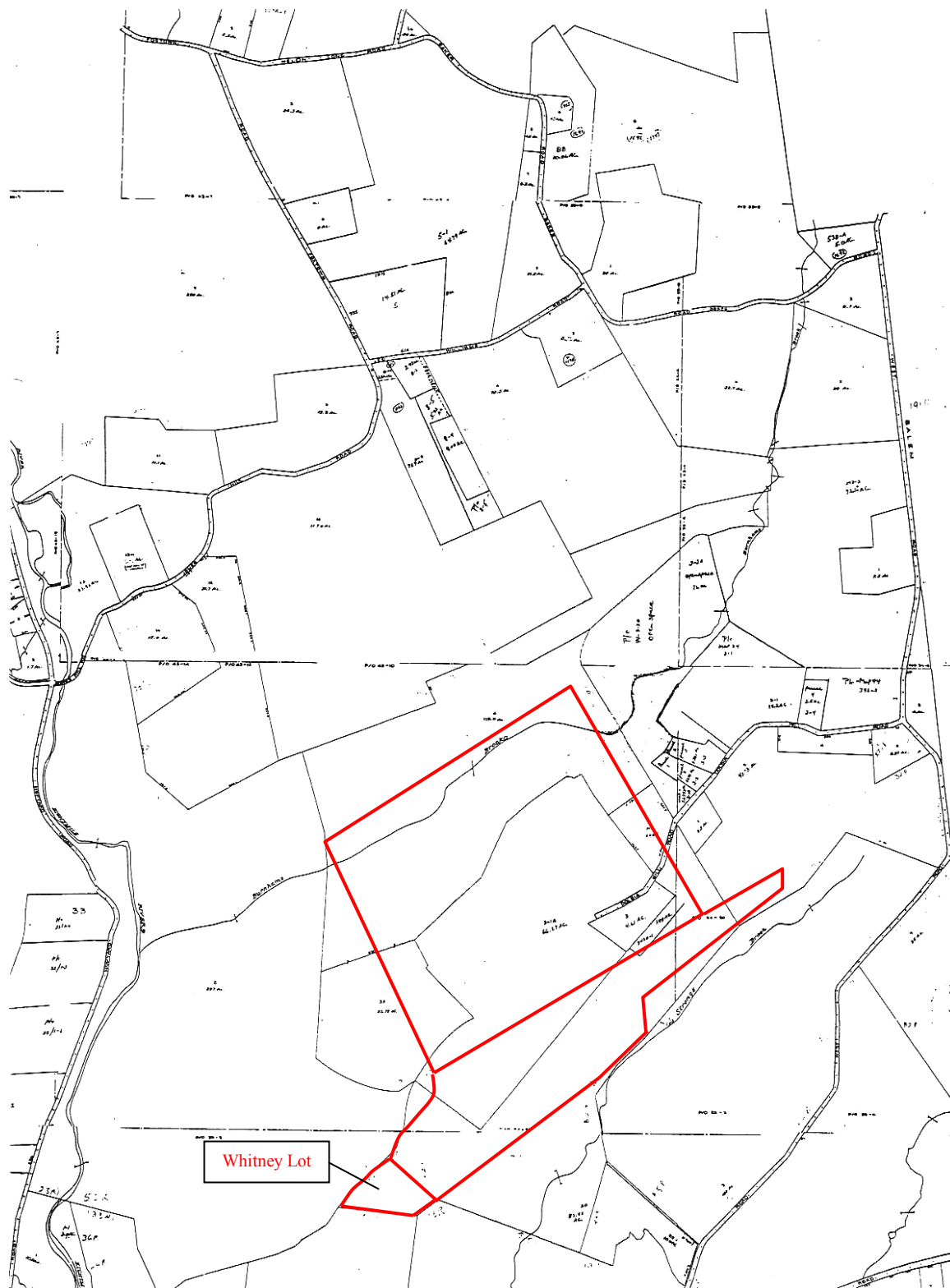
Portions of Assessor's Plat Sheets 23-25, 32-34, 42-44, and 52 & 53

Original Plats prepared by James W. Sewall Co., Old Town, Maine; No copyright or dates on Public Plats

12/9/06

© 2006

Addenda



Assessor's Plats for the Crowley Corner Area of East Haddam, Connecticut

(aka southerly "Foxtown") Scale: N/A

With Whitney Lot and Two "Burnham-McCall-Stewart-Johnson/Griswold-Morgan" Lots Superimposed

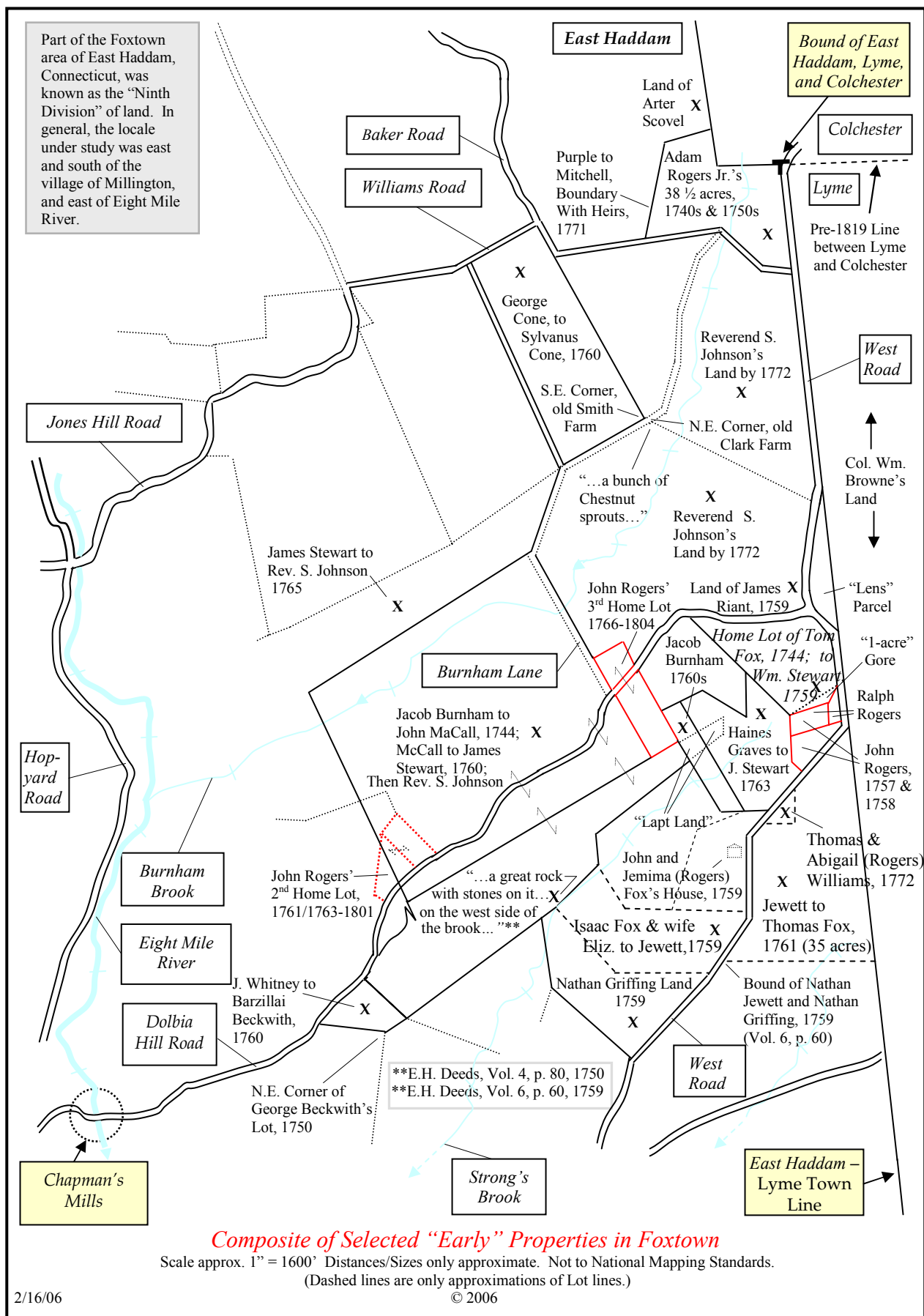
Portions of Assessor's Plat Sheets 23-25, 32-34, 42-44, and 52 & 53 from 1997,

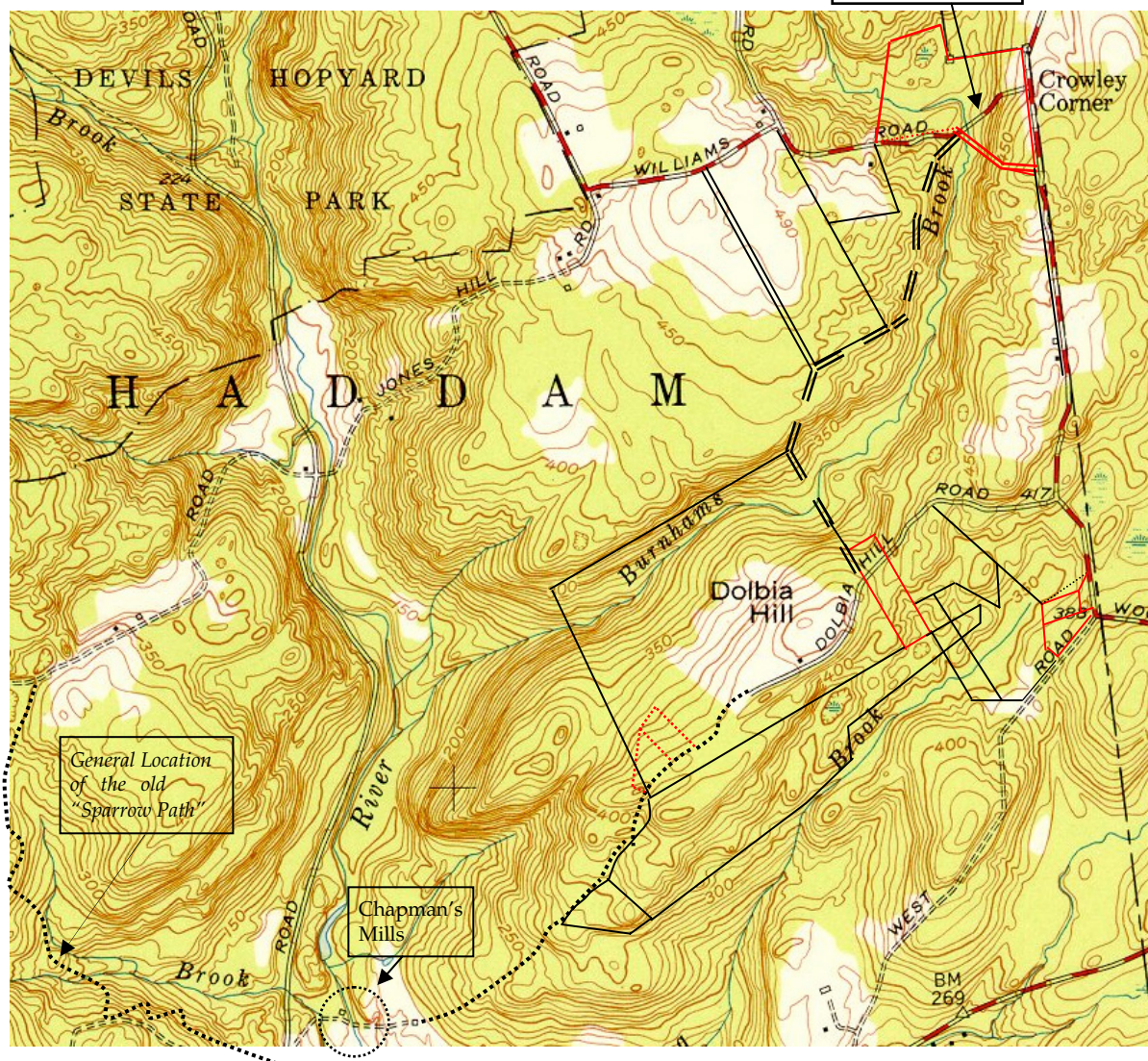
Original Plats prepared by James W. Sewall Co., Old Town, Maine; No copyright or dates on Public Plats

2/16/06

© 2006

Addenda





With Some of the "Early" Parcels Superimposed
1952 USGS Topographical Map,
7.5 Minute Series, Hamburg Quadrant [S. E. Corner]

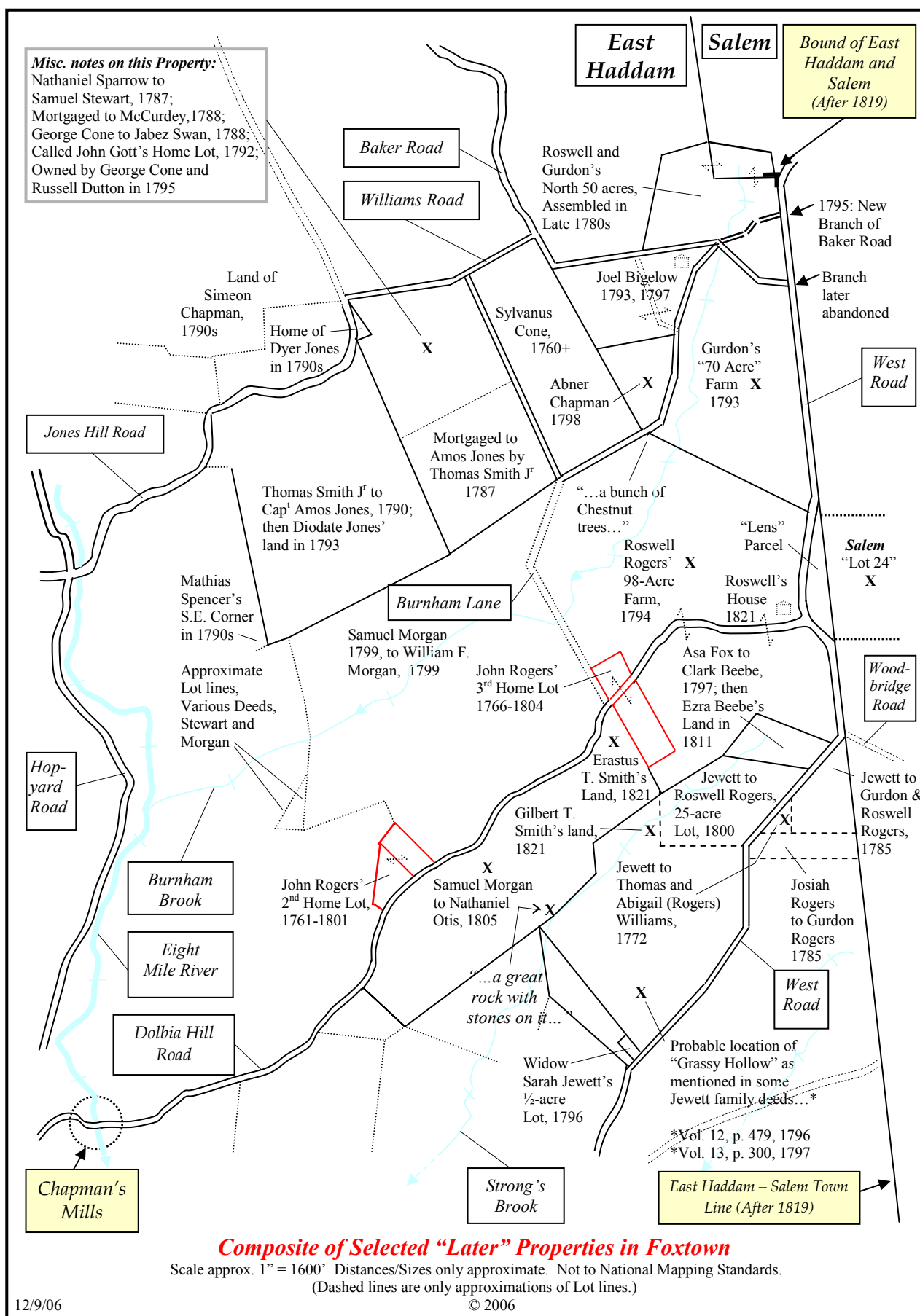
Original Scale 1:24,000 [1" = 2,000']

Courtesy of the University of New Hampshire, Documents and Data Center,
"Historic Maps of New England and New York"

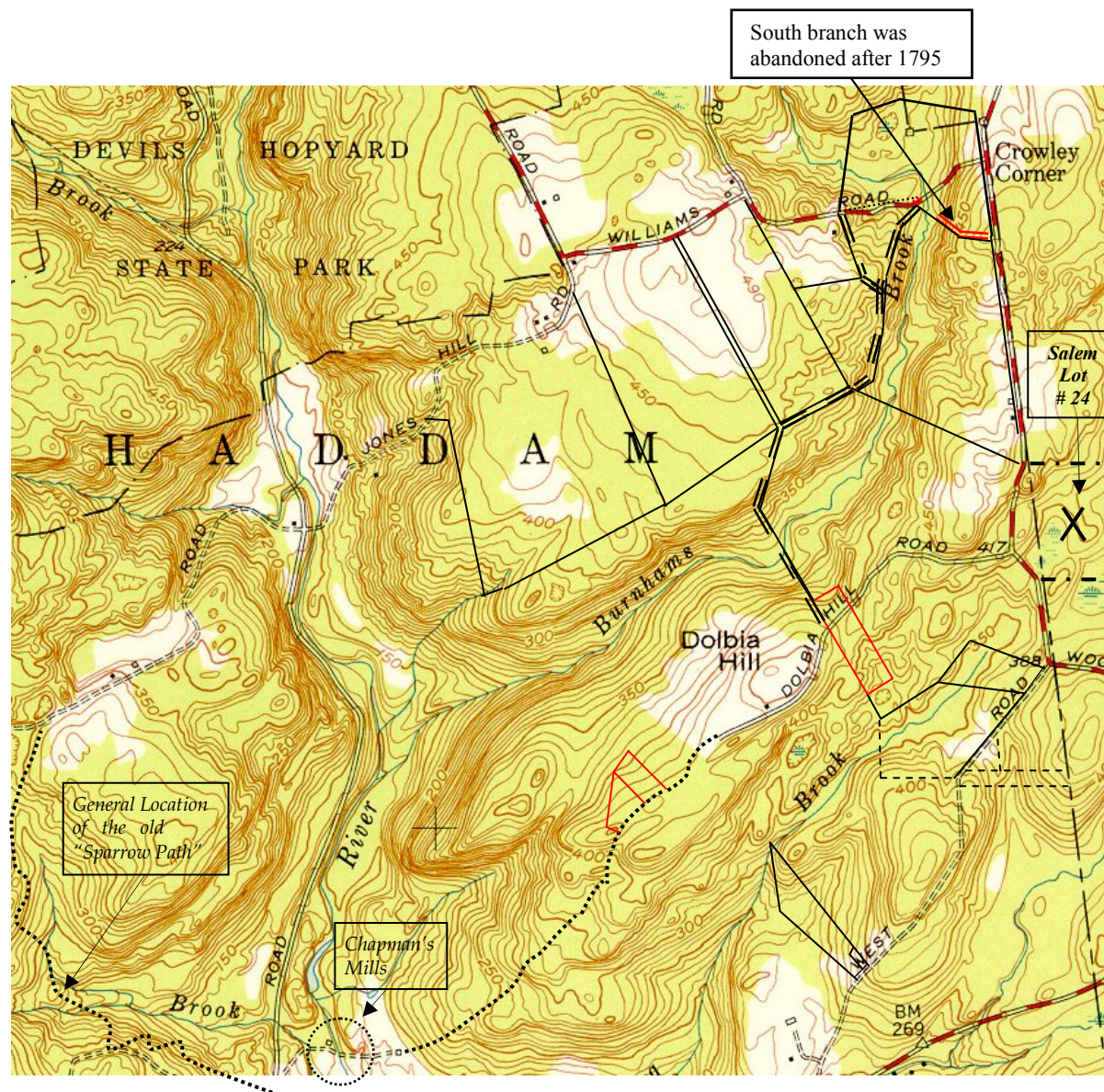
www.docs.unh.edu/nhtopos/Hamburg7.5CT.htm

© 2006

Addenda



Addenda



"Later Topo"
With Some of the "Later" Parcels Superimposed
1952 USGS Topographical Map,
7.5 Minute Series, Hamburg Quadrant [S. E. Corner]

Surveyed 1949 (aerial photographs), 1952 (field check)

Original Scale 1:24,000 [1" = 2,000']

(Overlay is not to National Mapping Standards.)

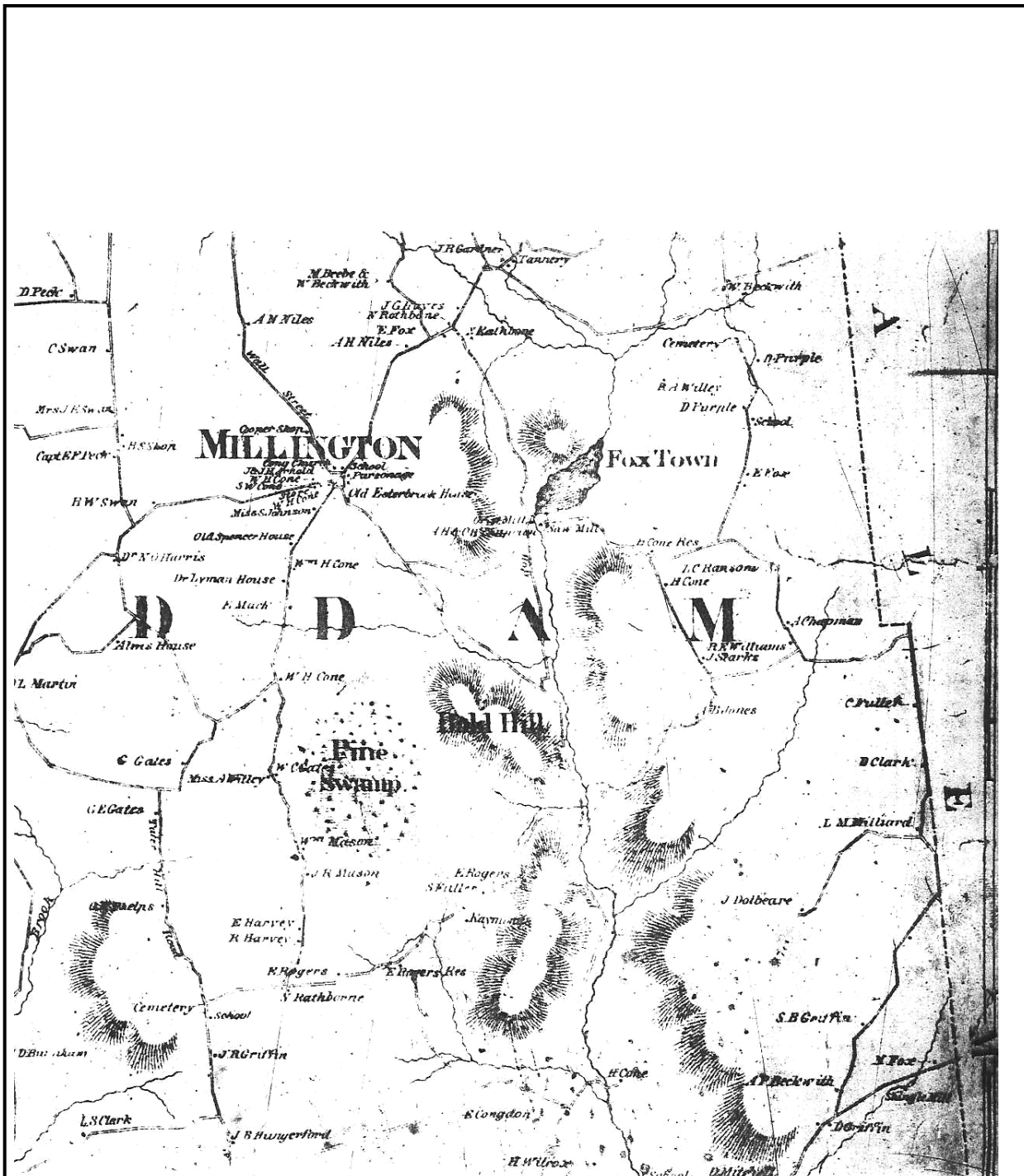
Courtesy of the University of New Hampshire, Documents and Data Center,

"Historic Maps of New England and New York"

<www.docs.unh.edu/nhtopos/Hamburg7.5CT.htm>

© 2006

12/9/06



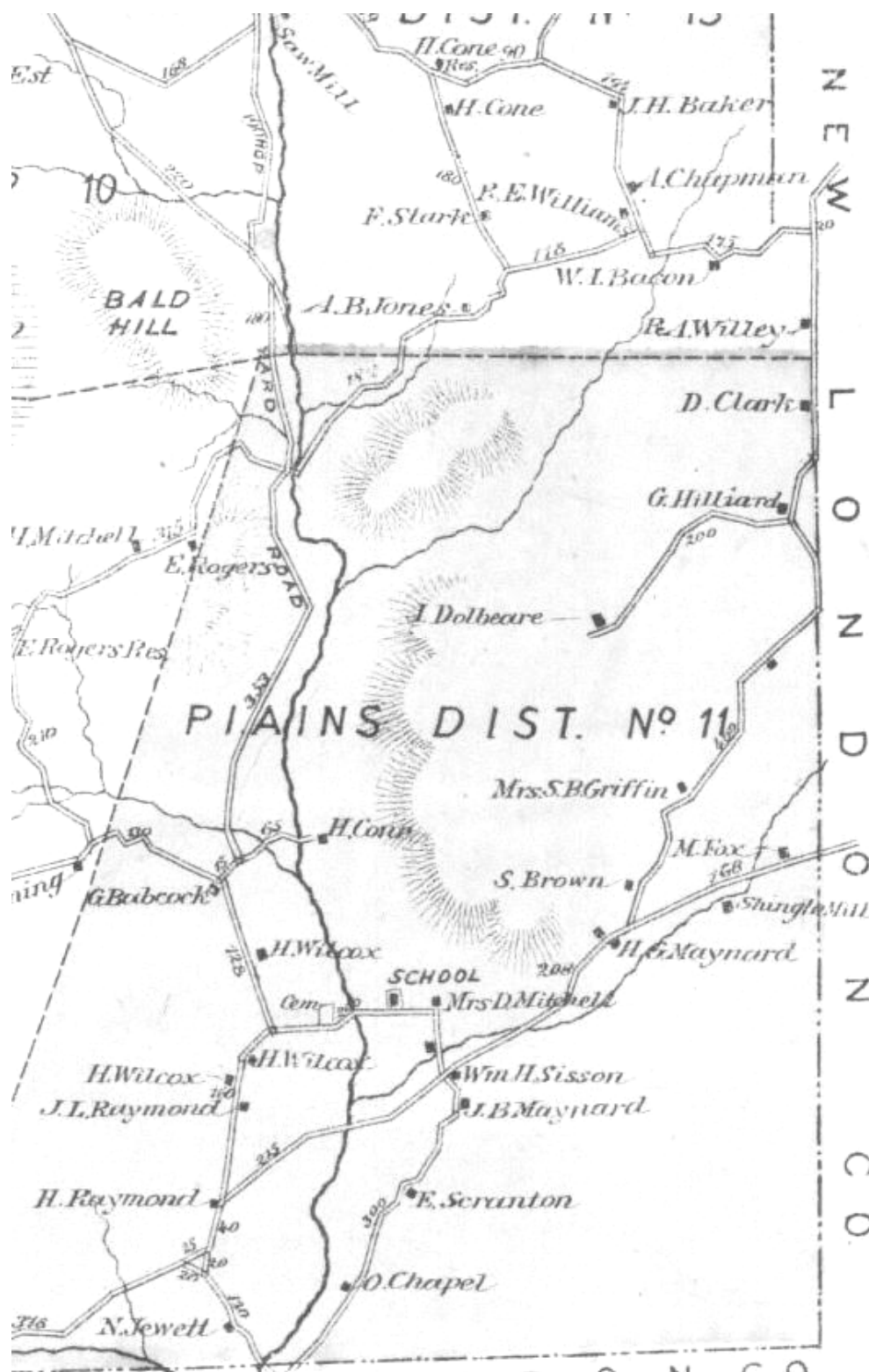
Crowley Corner/Millington area of East Haddam, Connecticut, in 1859

Map of Middlesex County, Connecticut, from Surveys under the Direction of H.F. Walling (NY: Published by H&CT Smith & Co., 1859), Library of Congress, Map # 63, East Haddam segment

Scale: N/A
Courtesy of U.S. Library Of Congress

12/9/06

Addenda



Addenda



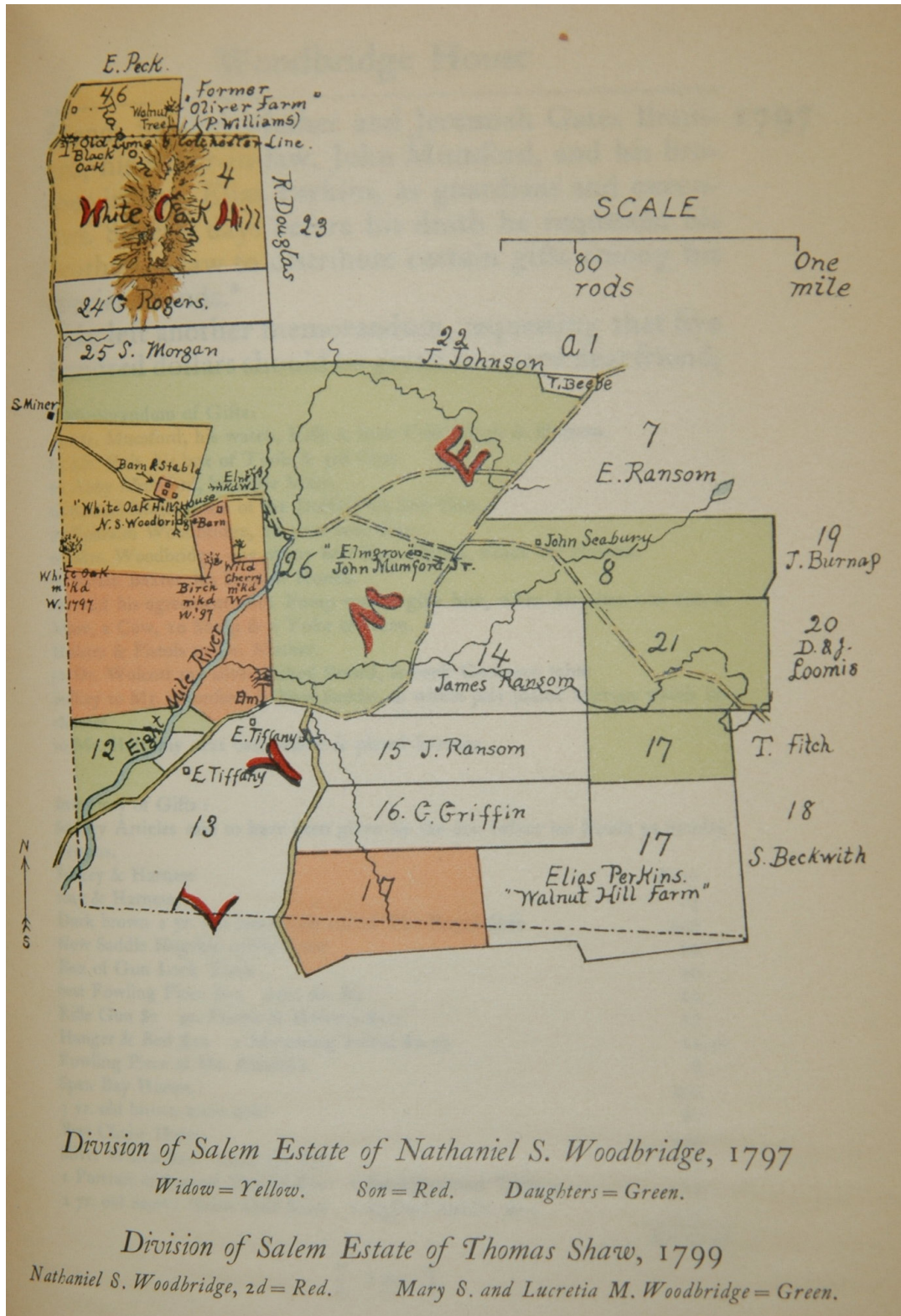
Map opposite p. 20, Perkins' *Chronicles of a Connecticut Farm...*

Courtesy of Eastern Connecticut State University, and Alison Watson Maston, RAOGK Volunteer

Note old east-west boundary line between Colchester and Lyme. The "Jog" in East Haddam

Town Line does not agree with the 1792 map by William Blodget.. "Bulge" at left end of Lot 24 is the "lens parcel" referenced in this Rogers manuscript. This writer has added an indication of the more correct Town boundary for Lot 24.- J.R.

Addenda



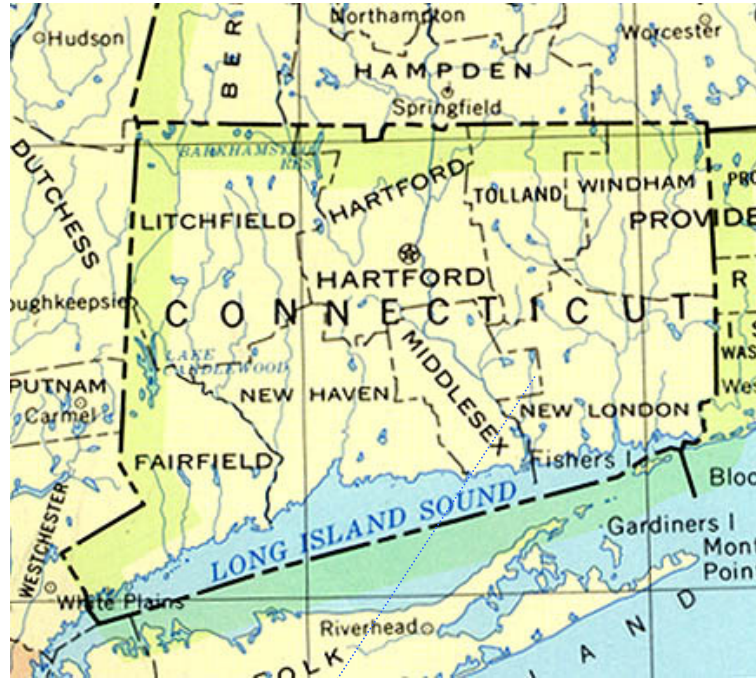
S.W. Salem: Map opposite p. 130, Perkins' *Chronicles of a Connecticut Farm...*

Courtesy of Eastern Connecticut State University, and Alison Watson Maston, RAOGK Volunteer
(Dwelling house of "S. Miner" is at "the bend of the West Road," possibly on the former ¾-acre lot of Ralph Rogers. Note the addition of Woodbridge Road ending at this "bend.")

12/9/06

© 2006

Addenda

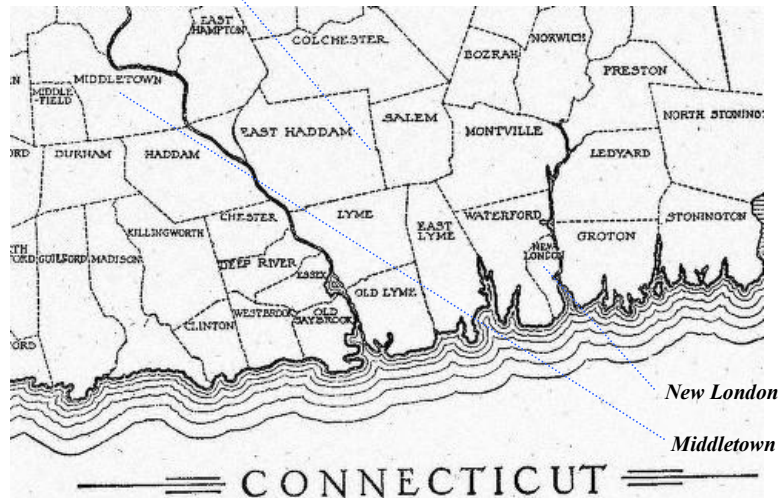


Connecticut State Map

Original Scale 1:2,500,000, USGS, 1972, limited update 1990
 Courtesy of The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin,
 Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection
www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/united_states/connecticut_90.jpg

*Area of
Inquiry*

**East Haddam,
Middlesex County,
Connecticut**



1930 Connecticut State Map With Counties

Scale: N/A; Compiler unknown
 Courtesy of University of Conn., Petersen Collection at the Homer Babbidge Library,
 "Map and Geographic Information Center (MAGIC)":
http://magic.lib.uconn.edu/cgi-bin/MAGIC_HistList.pl

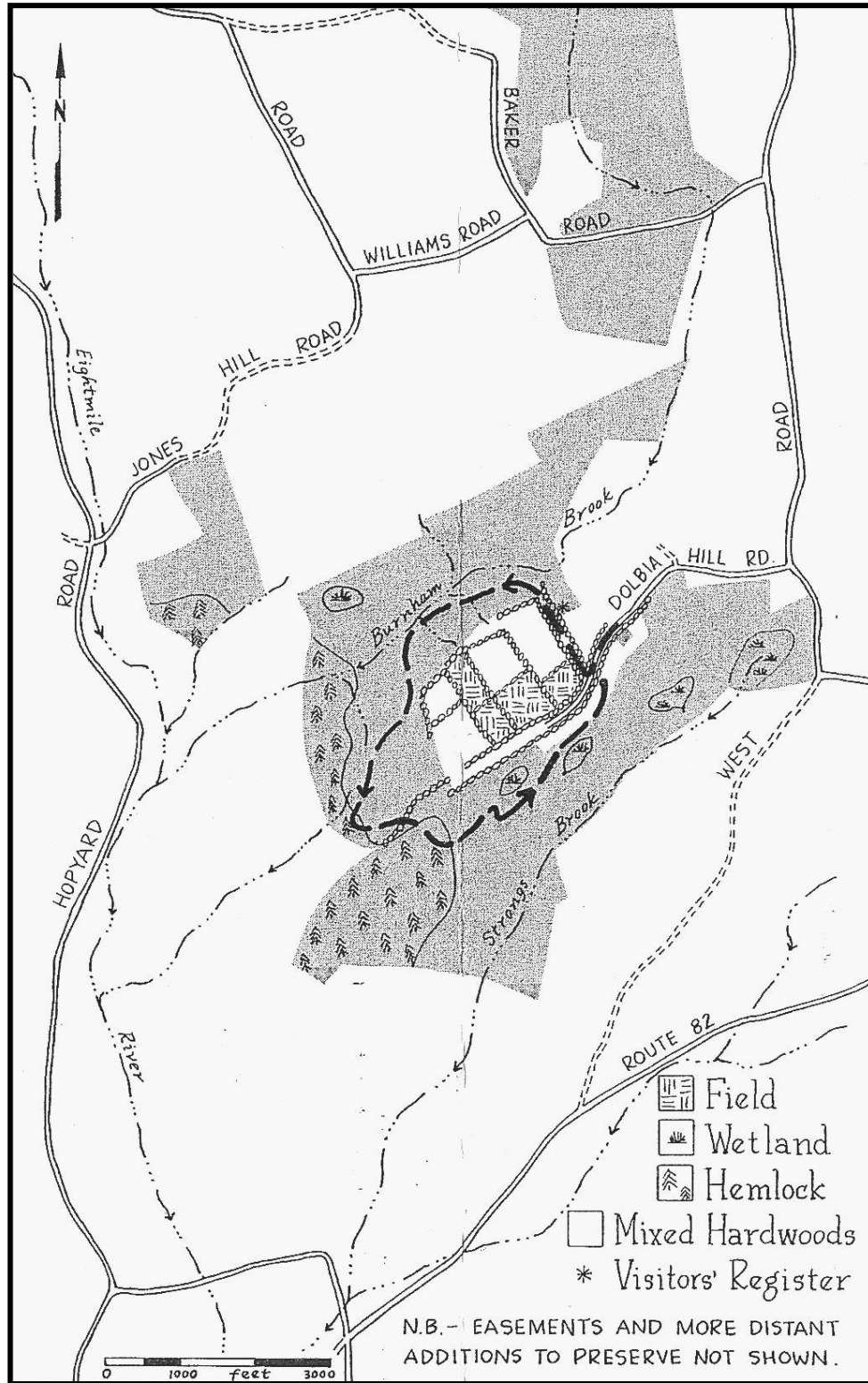
12/9/06

© 2006

Addenda



William Blodget, *New and Correct Map of Connecticut...*, Middletown, 1792
 (Detail, illustrating the pre-1819 Town Line between Colchester and Lyme)
 With Paid Permission of the Map Division, New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations



Burnham Brook Preserve at East Haddam, Connecticut

Courtesy of The Nature Conservancy and Appalachian Mountain Club Books; Cooley, Susan D., *Country Walks in Connecticut: A Guide to the Nature Conservancy Preserves* (Boston: Appalachian Mountain Club Books, and Middletown, Connecticut: The Nature Conservancy, © 1982, Second Edition, 1989), Maps by Nora Hennessy Rolston, p. 2. ("Beaded lines" illustrate some of the remaining stone walls.)

(403)

To all People to Whom these Presents shall Come Gershom Know
 yethat Gershom Fox of East Haddam in y^e County of Newf. &
 and Colony of Connecticut New England for the Consideration of
 Ninety five Pounds. Current money to me in hand paid before the
 Enrolling hereof by Adam Rogers Jun^r of New London New of East Hadda
 in the County & Colony above s^d Do give great Bargain to the Confin
 unto the P^r Adam Rogers his heirs and assigns forever one certain Part
 of Land in the Town of East Haddam above s^d Containing in Quantity 23
 Acres & 32 Rods in the 8th Division to the same more or less Extended
 first at a white oak tree marked the corner about it thence running 62 rods North
 by to a Red oak tree marked the corner about it thence Westward 60 rods
 thence South 62 rods to a white oak tree marked the corner about it
 to a white oak tree marked the corner about it thence Eastward 60 rods
 to the first Bound any To Have and to hold the above Granted and
 Bargained premises to appurten unto him the said Adam Rogers his
 heirs and assigns for ever to his and their own proper use and behoof
 and also give Gershom Fox & for my self & my heirs Covenant
 with the said Adam Rogers his heirs and assigns that at & until the
 Enrolling of these presents I am Seised of the premises as a good and
 possible Estate in fee Simple and have good Right to bargain and
 Sell the same in manner and form as is above Written and that
 I am is free of all Incumbrances whatsoever and furthermore I
 the said Gershom Fox Do by these Presents Bind my self & my heirs
 forever to Warrant and Defend the above granted and Bargained pro
 mises to him y^e P^r Adam Rogers his heirs and assigns against all
 Claims and Demands whatsoever In Witness whereof I have hereunto
 set my hand and Seal the Second Day of February in y^e 14th
 year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George y^e 2^d of Great
 Britain &c King Annoque Domini: 1741/2.

Signed Sealed & Delivered
 in presence of

Sam^l Olmsted
 Common Rogers
 Records February
 2^d 1741/2

East Haddam February y^e 2^d 1741/2 —
 Personally appeared Gershom Fox the Grantor
 and acknowledged the above written instrument
 to be his free and Voluntary act & Deed
 before me Sam^l Olmsted Justice Peace.

East Haddam (Conn.) Deed Example # 1

Vol. 2, p.903, Gershom Fox to Adam Rogers Jun^r, February 1741/42

(Property description highlighted)

Copy obtained from the East Haddam, CT, Town Clerk

(341)

To all People to whom these Presents shall come Greeting: Knows Ye that I Ralph Rogers of East Haddam in the County of Hartford and Colony of Connecticut in the England for the Consideration of thirteen pounds Lawfull money Receives to my full Satisfaction of John Rogers of East Haddam in the County of Hartford and Colony of Connecticut aforesaid to give grant Bargain Sell and Confirm unto John Rogers his heirs and assigns for ever of a tract or Parcel of Land in the Township of East Haddam in the Parish of Middletown Britton and Bounded as follows: Beginning at a black oak Tree which is the lowest Bounds of Shornes Fox Land and from thence southerly eighteen Rods to Stake and Stones thence Easterly thirty seven rods to a Stake and Stones then northerly fourteen rods to a Stake and Stones about it then to the first mentioned Bounds containing three acres & three Quarters to the same more or less with all the Privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, to Have and to Hold the above Granted and Bargained premises with the appurtenances thereof unto him the said John Rogers his heirs and assigns forever to his and their own proper use and behoof and also I the said Ralph Rogers Do for my self my heirs Executors and Administrators Covenant with the said John Rogers his heirs and assigns that at and until the Enrolling of these Presents I am well Satisfied of the promises as a Good Indefeasible Estate in fee Simple and have Good Right to bargain and sell the same in manner and form as is above written and that the same is free of all Incumbrances whatsoever and furthermore I the said Ralph Rogers by these Presents bind my self and my heirs forever to warrant and defend the above Granted and Bargained premises to him the said John Rogers his heirs and assigns against all Claims and Demands whatsoever in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal the 24th Day of December in the 25th year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second of Great Britain: We King Anno Domini: 1757: Signed Sealed and Delivered Ralph Rogers in presence of Daniel (Scrib) Hartford County: East Haddam. December the 24th 1757 Personally appeared Daniel (Scrib) Ralph Rogers the Grantor and Acknowledged this Instrument to be his free act and deed. Recorded Dec 24: 1757 Before me Daniel (Scrib) Justice of Peace

East Haddam (Conn.) Deed Example # 2

Vol. 5, p. 241, Ralph Rogers to John Rogers, 24 Dec 1757

(Property description highlighted)

Copy obtained from the East Haddam, CT, Town Clerk

© 2006

12/9/06

Addenda

Abridged Descendants Chart – Adam Rogers, the Mulatto

1- Adam ROGERS (est. 1670)
sp- Katherine JONES (1679)
 2- Ruth ROGERS (1703)
 sp- John BROWN (1700)
 2- John "The Cooper" ROGERS (1704)
 sp- Mary TOMKIN
 3- John ROGERS (1734)
 sp- Sarah BORDEN (1733)
 4- Gurdon ROGERS (1760)
 sp- Ruth BEEBE (1760)
 4- Dorothy ROGERS (1762)
 4- Roswell ROGERS (1764)
 sp- Wealthy CHAPPELL (1779)
 4- Sarah ROGERS (1766)
 4- Belina/Delina "Lina" ROGERS (1769)
 sp- Gideon BEEBE
 3- Katherine ROGERS (1736)
 sp- Joseph FOX
 4- Catherine FOX (ca 1757)
2- Abigail ROGERS (1704)
sp- John JONES (1711)
2- Jonathan ROGERS (1708)
2- Adam ROGERS "Jr." (1710)
sp- Amy SCOVELL (1707)
 3- Ebenezer ROGERS (ca 1746)
 3- Josiah ROGERS (1748)
 sp- Katherine _____ (1752)
 4- Miranda ROGERS
 4- Alvah ROGERS (1780)
 4- Lois ROGERS
 4- Jemima ROGERS
 4- Ruth ROGERS
 4- Fanny ROGERS
 4- Josiah ROGERS "Jr." (1791)
 4- Lydia ROGERS
 4- Amy ROGERS
 sp- Stephen RUSSELL
 4- Katherine ROGERS
 3- Abigail ROGERS (1750)
 sp- Thomas WILLIAMS
 3- Jemima ROGERS (1752)
 sp- Crippen ARCHER (1752)
 4- Betty ARCHER (1775)
 4- Hannah ARCHER (1778)
 4- Polly ARCHER (1783)
 4- Elizabeth ARCHER (1783)
2- Katherine ROGERS (1712)
sp- James MERRITT
 3- Michael MERRITT (1738)
 3- Esther MERRITT (1740)
 3- Mary MERRITT (1743)
 3- James MERRITT (1744)
 3- Truby MERRITT (1745)
 3- Katherine MERRITT (1747)
 3- John MERRITT (1748)
 3- Samuel MERRITT (1749)
 3- Peter MERRITT (1752)
2- Ebenezer ROGERS (1713)
2- Ralph ROGERS (1715)
2- Jemima ROGERS (1717)
sp- John FOX (1721)
 3- Winthrop FOX
2- Gammon ROGERS (1720)
2- Thomas ROGERS (1721)

Addenda

Miscellaneous Data re: Early Rogers Families Associated with East Haddam

(1) Other East Haddam Rogers Families

This unverified information is provided to assist those who may be researching the surname of Rogers in East Haddam. It is transcribed from *D. Williams Patterson*, who compiled data from E. H. Land Record Books and the East Haddam 2nd Society (Millington) Church Records. The LDS Family History Library has this filmed material, and reference was made to the microfilm. [*East Haddam Genealogies*, Lord-Willey; FHL m/f # 1597691] Most comments are those of Mr. Patterson. (The bracketed term "Millington" explains his use of the initial "M.")

Asael [sic] **Rogers** married 15 March 1769 with **Sarah Scovel**, both of East Haddam

- I Joshua Rogers, b 16 October 1769
- II Lucy Rogers, b 18 November 1771
- III Dorothy Rogers, b 26 February 1774
- IV Betsey Rogers, b 20 March 1776

Isaiah Rogers, of Lyme, married 11 November 1762 with *Mary Reeves*

[Isaiah Rogers was the son of the Rev. Joshua Rogers and Elizabeth Lamphere of Lyme. Isaiah's father is said to have hanged himself.]

Children of Isaiah and Betty [sic] () **Rogers**

- I Mary Rogers, b 17 October 1767
- II Betty Rogers, b 16 October 1769
- III Mather Rogers, b 14 September 1771
- IV Esther Rogers, b 10 September 1773
- V Richard Rogers, b 24 October 1775
(Richard Rogers of Lyme married 4 November 1798 with Lois Maynard)
- VI Clarney Rogers, b 12 September 1777. This name may have been meant for Claricey.
- VII Isaiah Rogers, b 17 September 1781

Thomas Rogers and **Sarah Smith** who died 20 December 1754. (Mathew Smith)

He married 2nd 19 February 1756 with Mary Cook.

Children of Thomas and Sarah (Smith) Rogers:

- I John Rogers, b 19 March 1747-48; died 6 August 1752
- II Elizabeth Rogers, b 19 March 1750
- III Mary Rogers, b 15 July 1752
- IV Thomas Rogers, b 15 December 1754
His wife Lydia died M [Millington] 4 February 1826, aged 68 years, of lung fever.
He died M [Millington] 30 July 1832, aged 77 years.
Their son George Rogers died M [Millington] 3 March 1810, aged 14 years.

Children of Thomas and Mary (Cook) Rogers:

- V Timothy Rogers, b 24 July 1757
- VI Ann Rogers, b 12 March 1759
- VII John Rogers, b 28 October 1761
- VIII Susanna Rogers, b 6 October 1763
- IX Asenath Simms Rogers, b 21 May 1764, according to the record,
which is impossible, if the former records are correct. [Patterson's note.]
- X Lucy Rogers, b 27 Feb. 1766
- XI Joseph Rogers, b 14 Feb. 1768.
- XII George Rogers, b 14 May 1770
- XIII Caleb Rogers, b 25 Apr. 1772
- XIV Seth Arbut Rogers, b 19 March 1774

Daniel Rogers of Lyme, married M [Millington] 7 December 1790 with **Sarah Fox**

Daniel Rogers married M [Millington] 7 July 1813 with **Phebe Rice**, both of Lyme

Addenda

Additional Miscellaneous Data re: Rogers Families in East Haddam, Connecticut

(2) Possible Mayflower Connections:

The writer is aware of only one reasonable connection of this East Haddam Rogers family to Mayflower passenger descendants bearing the Rogers surname. This connection appears to have been via the marriage of Erastus Rogers Junior's and Anna (Beebe) Rogers' daughter Jane Rogers to Niles Seth Rogers*, a Civil War veteran (26th Connecticut Volunteers). He lived out his later years as a blind pensioner. He is buried at Grassy Hill Cemetery in Lyme.

The data below is a summary of information provided to the writer by various correspondents, and augmented by data found within the Research Notes of James Swift Rogers at NEHGS, in preparation for publication of his 1902 genealogy, *James Rogers of New London*. . . The reader is advised to verify this data's accuracy.

Thomas Mathew Rogers b ca 1565 in England

Thomas Rogers (Mayflower passenger)

Joseph Rogers b ca 1610

John Rogers b 1642 at Duxbury, Mass.

John Rogers b 1672 at Eastham, Mass.

Ebenezer Rogers b 1698 at Harwich, Mass.

Ebenezer Rogers b 1724 at Harwich, Mass.

Gideon Rogers b 1761 at Lyme, Conn.

Seth Rogers b 1799 at East Haddam, Conn.

* Niles Seth Rogers b ca 1840 at East Haddam, Conn., m Jane Rogers,
daughter of Erastus and Anna C. (Beebe) Rogers

(3) Data regarding the Family of Erastus Rogers Jr. in East Haddam

Erastus Rogers Jr. appears to have been a good man, born into unfortunate circumstances. The unverified information below is mostly from a form filled out by Rev. J. G. Ward and miscellaneous incomplete notes found within the research papers of James Swift Rogers, at NEHGS in Boston. Census data and records of the North Lyme Baptist Church augment this information. See also: The Hale Collection, Copied by L. Hayden Pratt, 19 Nov 1934, *Transcribed by Jane Devlin at:* <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~jdevlin/ct/lyme_pleasant-view_cem_310-20-21.htm>

(Note: Erastus, Anna C., John H., and Irving E. Rogers are reported buried at Pleasant View Cemetery, Lyme, CT.)

• Erastus Rogers b ____ Apr 1816 (and then of Lyme), m. 1st (15 Jan 1836) Anna C. Beebe of Lyme, m. 2nd (ca 1874) Sarah M ____ (b Oct 1838 [sic])

• Erastus and Anna were admitted to North Lyme Church by letter, in 1866. He d 18 June 1905, she d 9 Apr 1873.

Children by Anna Beebe:

John H. Rogers b 4 Apr 1839, (described as "idiotic" in 1870 Census) never married, d 1901

George A. Rogers b 9 May 1842, m Nancy Emmons 12 April 1872

Harry Rogers b Dec 1876

Herbert Rogers b Apr 1878

Jane Maria [or E.] Rogers b 3 or 6 Dec 1846 (adm. 1866 No. Lyme Baptist Ch. by letter; later Grassy Hill Cong. Ch.)

m. 1st 5 May 1863, to William Day

Child by William Day: Anna Day b 14 Dec 1865

m. 2nd 21 Jan 1867, Niles S. (Seth) Rogers b 11 May 1840, d 25 Oct 1899, bur. Grassy Hill Cemetery

Children by Niles S. Rogers:

Joseph/Irwin/Erwin Rogers b 19 July 1870, m. 8 or 18 Oct 1892 Mary Ester Banta (b 7 July 1873), Lyme

Helen Mae Rogers b 9 Sept 1893

Ernest Edwin Rogers b 12 Jan 1872, m. 18 Dec 1892 to Cora M. Strong

Leslie [Male] Rogers

Harriet Ann [or Harriet "L."] Rogers b 27 May 1849 (admitted to church by letter, in 1866),

d 6 Mar 18__, m. Curtis Holmes

Grace Holmes b 1877, m. Warren Rogers 1891

Warren Curtis Rogers b 14 Jan 1893

Jennie Holmes b 1879, m. 1st: Frank Hogan 1895, 2nd: ____ Burdick Nov 1898

Anna Burdick b Apr 1899

Irving E. Rogers b 25 Nov 1858, d 1905, m. Florence Clark 1892

Hattie Anna Rogers b 22 Nov 1893

Susan Leay Rogers b 14 Jan 1895

© 2006

Addenda

Additional Miscellaneous Data re: Rogers Families in East Haddam, Connecticut

(4) Other "Adam Rogers" in New England

Starting perhaps with a handwritten note in James Swift Rogers' research papers for his 1902 genealogy, there has been a persistent tradition of three consecutive generations of "Adam Rogers" in the early years. This has turned up in this writer's own correspondence as a family tradition with some descendants. This writer has found no evidence for the continuing "three Adam" concept for *this* family, although it was not specifically a purpose of this paper. Dr. Russell Haley has ably assisted the writer in research incorporated into this manuscript. He discloses the following additional persons named Adam Rogers (with some possible ties to this general area of Conn.):

(A) Adam Rogers of Marshfield, Massachusetts: Born ca 1732 to Timothy Rogers and Lydia Hatch; Adam married 1st to Lydia Rogers [sic] of Marshfield in 1757, married 2nd to Experience Thomas. He died 1834 at Clinton, Connecticut, at the approximate age of 103. His obituary was published in the *Christian Secretary*, a Clinton newspaper at the time (possibly the 29 November 1834 issue). It reported him dying 29 Nov 1834 at the age of 103. A booklet by J. Montgomery Seaver, *Rogers Family Records* (American Historical-Genealogical Society, 2000 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, n.d. [1940s/50s?]) tells of this family.

(B) Adam Rogers, b 1769, son of Adam and Lydia Rogers of Marshfield, Mass., m Olive Gay, died 1857.

(C) Adam Rogers, b 1801, son of Samuel and Sally (Decrow) Rogers

(D) Adam A. Rogers, son of the above Adam Rogers (b 1801), died unmarried

[Information on the above four Adam Rogers' was also found in research notes of author James Swift Rogers at NEHGS in Boston.]

(E) [Another possibility] "Adam [b ca 1707] and Miriam, slave children of Negro Joan" [Jackson], in her 1711 bid for freedom from Samuel "King" Beebe, are mentioned in unindexed abstracts of Connecticut Court Cases at the "Indian and Pioneer Research Center," Mystic, Conn., in addition to the actual New London County Court files (CT State Library). Their fate is not known. This child and the two Adam Rogers' of New London and East Haddam may be the origin of the "three Adams" tradition. However, the birth years and apparent parentage of the youngest Adam do not validate this tradition. Miriam was later called Miriam "Jackson" in New London County Court records, as were her children Peter and Abner. Adam "may" have sometimes been the Adam referred to in Hempstead's Diary, instead of Adam Rogers, the mulatto, according to Denise Schenk Grosskopf in her dissertation, *The Limits of Religious Dissent...The Rogerene Heresy*.

(5) Erroneous or Suspect Connections:

(A) Confusion of Identities of Gurdon Rogers Sr. of Montville, CT, with Gurdon Rogers Sr. of East Haddam, CT.

There are at least two major genealogical works with incorrect information about Gurdon Rogers of Montville, CT. Both confuse the Rev. War service of Gurdon Rogers of East Haddam with the Montville Gurdon. One is James Swift Rogers, *James Rogers of New London...* (Boston: Published by the Compiler, 1902). The other is Frederick Adams Virkus, ed., *The Compendium of American Genealogy; First Families of America; the Standard Genealogical Encyclopedia of the United States*. (Chicago: A. N. Marquis, 1925-42, 7 volumes.)

The confusion of identities appears to be based on some errors by James Swift Rogers in preparation of his 1902 genealogy and that of Homer P. Rogers (a 1930s and '40s hospital attendant and resident at the Oregon State Hospital), who perpetuated the misconception when he contributed to Virkus' *Compendium*.

The LDS Family History Department has a 1,100 page (mostly) typed manuscript by Homer P. Rogers, LDS FHL microfilm numbers 1688401 and 1688402. (Unindexed) Vol. 2 (on 1st reel) contains discussion about this identity error.

There were at least two Gurdon Rogers' of similar age in the same general area of Connecticut. My information

about Gurdon of Montville came first from a cousin, Dr. Russell I. Haley, who as a volunteer described and cataloged the six boxes of research notes of James Swift Rogers, in the NEHGS manuscript archives at Boston.

JSR's 1902 genealogy says Gurdon of Montville was born to Daniel and Sarah (Williams) Rogers, and married Elizabeth (Harris) Bliss. He is listed in the Fifth Generation, with his "brother" Ebenezer – b 1744 – listed next. They are two of four children ascribed to Daniel (p. 81). Daniel Rogers was born "about 1708," so he would have been 57 years old at the time of Gurdon's birth in 1765, but only 36 when Ebenezer was born in 1744, for a difference of 21 years between brothers.

According to the Hale Collection, Gurdon Rogers and his wife Elizabeth are among those buried at the Harris Cemetery at Salem, CT (data is available online). Gurdon died 27 Sept. 1832, at age 67, and Elizabeth his wife died 4 Dec. 1802 at age 33. This indicates Gurdon was born ca 1765, and she ca 1769. Ebenezer Rogers and his own wife Elizabeth are also buried there. He died 27 Apr. 1841 at age 97, and she in 1826 at age 70. It is perhaps significant that a Revolutionary War marker was noted for Ebenezer but *not* for Gurdon of Montville.

Addenda

JSR appears to have perhaps placed this Gurdon Rogers in the wrong generation. Reviewing JSR's proofs, there appears to have been an elder Gurdon who was actually Ebenezer's brother. Perhaps careful analysis of land records would clarify this family's relationships, since JSR cites land records as a proof of parentage. The 1786 deed for the gift of land to Gurdon may be especially important. In 1786, that Gurdon would have turned 21, the earliest year in which one could legally acquire land in Connecticut. (The exception was to receive land as a minor through the death of a parent or relative.) Thus, Daniel may have been granting land to a "grandson," rather than another son.

The Gurdon Rogers with whom Gurdon of Montville was confused is the Gurdon Sr. discussed in this monograph. He was born 28 July 1760 at East Haddam, CT, to John and Sarah (Borden) Rogers. In 1765 they baptized him and two siblings at the Millington (2nd Society) Church in East Haddam. He owned farms in East Haddam, CT, nearly all his life, and was the Gurdon who was a Revolutionary

War veteran (S31940). His pension papers (online with HeritageQuest) state that he lived his entire life up to the time of his pension application in East Haddam. On 11 Sept. 1782, Gurdon Rogers of East Haddam married Ruth Beebe (a daughter of neighbor Clark Beebe) in Millington, East Haddam. They had children: Thankful Beckwith Rogers (1783), Dorothy (1785), John Clark (1787), Roswell 2nd (1789), Gurdon Jr. (1790), Calvin Burnham (1795), Mary (1796), and Mary (1799). This Gurdon died 20 Sept. 1839 and is buried next to his wife Ruth in the Fountain Hill Cemetery at Deep River, CT, a city where his son John Clark Rogers was a successful businessman.

The government's reply to Homer P. Rogers' inquiry is also online with the seven pages of records. It is typewritten, and repeats the fact that Gurdon the veteran had lived all his life in East Haddam. This can not be more clearly stated.

To sort out and contrast the two Gurdon Rogers', Dr. Haley summarized the following residency data:

Gurdon of Montville

Born 28 Sep 1765, Montville, to Daniel Rogers & Sarah Williams

1790 Census: Not Found

1800 Census: Montville

1810 Census: Montville

1820 Census: Salem

1830 Census: Lyme

Died 27 September 1832, buried at Harris Graveyard, Salem

Gurdon of East Haddam

Born 28 July 1760, East Haddam, to John Rogers & Sarah Borden

1790 Census: East Haddam [listed as "Gordon"]

1800 Census: East Haddam

1810: Census: East Haddam

1820: Census: East Haddam

1830: Census: East Haddam

Died 20 September 1839; Buried Fountain Hill Cem. at Deep River

Wife: Ruth Beebe (buried in adjacent grave at Fountain Hill Cem.)

The continued residence of Gurdon Rogers at East Haddam clearly agrees with his residency statements in the affidavit he made when applying for benefits as a Revolutionary War soldier. The children of these two men are believed to have been as follow:

Gurdon of Montville* b 28 Sep 1765, d 27 Sep 1832

- Married 5 Feb 1789 Elizabeth Harris (d 4 Dec 1802)

Benjamin Gordon Rogers b 11 Sep 1789, d 4 Jul 1810

Hannah Rogers b 13 Dec 1791

Amos Rogers b 19 Aug 1793, m Mary Chase

(Amos d 1846, bur 3 Bridges Cem., East Haddam)

Joel Rogers b 19 Aug 1793, d 15 Feb 1802

Bliss Rogers b 7 Aug 1795, d 1876

Gurdon Rogers Jr. 8 Dec 1798

Eliza Rogers b 26 Dec 1800

- Married 17 Apr 1803 Lucretia Rogers

Lucretia Rogers b 4 Dec 1804

Harriet Hassard [sic] Rogers b 24 Jun 1805, d 22 Nov 1843

Gurdon of East Haddam b 28 July 1760, d 20 Sep 1839

- Married Ruth Beebe 11 Sept 1782, East Haddam

Thankful B. Rogers b 1783

Dorothy Rogers b 1785

John Clark Rogers b 1787, d 1873, Saybrook

Roswell Rogers 2nd b 1789, d 1810, bur 3 Bridges Cem.

Gurdon Rogers b 1790, d 1823, m Olive Jerome, 2) H. Gillett

Calvin Burnham Rogers b 1795, d 1813, bur 3 Bridges Cem.

Mary Rogers b 1796, d 1798, bur 3 Bridges Cem.

Mary Rogers b 1799, d 1837, m _____ Champion

*A handwritten (undated) letter signed "Bliss Rogers" is on the 62nd unnumbered page of Volume 2 of Homer P. Rogers' *Descendants of James Rogers of New London, Connecticut*. The 1,100 page compilation of Homer P. Rogers' data was intended

to extend unfinished lines left open by James Swift Rogers in his similarly-named 1902 genealogy. Exact birth and marriage dates are from that source for the family of Gurdon Rogers of Montville. (LDS Film # 1688401 and 1688402)

Addenda

The latter portion of Homer P. (Phillip) Rogers' family line appears to be as follows:

Gurdon Rogers, b 1765 (of Montville), m Elizabeth Harris, b 1769
Gurdon Rogers b ca 1798* (Moved to Springfield, Massachusetts, and then Chardon, Ohio)
[*H.P. Rogers said "1799" in National Archives letter.]
Uel Edward Rogers b 1843
Homer Phillip Rogers b 1887

This compiler has studied the Rogers family of East Haddam for many years, and has found no apparent connections between these two Gurdon Rogers' families

Dr. Haley applied for SAR membership some years ago, and the same long-standing confusion of identities was encountered in the DAR records. When he supplied the correct documentation, the error was corrected and he received his SAR membership.

JSR had at least two other points wrong with the data he attributed to the Montville family of Gurdon Rogers. The next-to-last line (p. 119) for Gurdon of Montville per se states: "1821. Gurdon Rogers of East Haddam, buys land in East Haddam and Salem." This is an irrelevant transaction, unrelated to Gurdon Rogers of Montville.

In that event (EH Deeds, Vol. 18, p. 149, deed dated 21 Dec. 1821) Gurdon of East Haddam "bought" two parcels of roughly seven acres each from one Sylvester Vallet. These appear to have been strips of land across the north and south ends of his *existing* farm. Most of his land was owned in East Haddam, but he had purchased 89 acres (Lot 24, of the confiscated lands of William Browne) across the Town line in Salem, when it was still part of Lyme.

It's unclear why land in Salem was attached, because Gurdon had sold the easterly 55 acres of Lot 24 in 1813, and in 1814 transferred the remaining 35 (approximate) acres to his son Gurdon Jr. It is possible (and perhaps ironic) that the constable had confused the identities of "those" two Gurdons, and attached the son's property by mistake.

The deed mentions Gurdon Sr.'s neighbors as the Bigelows, Abner Chapman, and Rufus Willey. Mr. Willey assembled various properties at Crowley Corner (on and near the Town line) in the early 1800s and owned 38 acres directly north of Gurdon (across Baker Road). The Bigelows and Abner Chapman lived on the western edge of Gurdon's Home Lot. The deed also refers to Gurdon's Home Lot and a Mary Perkins [wife of Henry Perkins]. Henry Perkins had loaned money to Gurdon's brother Roswell Rogers, from whom this writer descends. After

more than four years' delay in getting final payment on a mortgage, he foreclosed in 1821 on Roswell's entire 130 acre Home Lot, which directly bordered Gurdon's Home Lot on the north. Gurdon and his brother Roswell were both up to their necks in debt and liens.

From the strips' location and the low dollar amount paid (\$40), this writer believes that this Gurdon was simply redeeming a lien or encumbrance against part of his own farm. It had probably recently been "set off" by the local Constable in response to a "Writ of Execution." That explains why no later individual sales of these same parcels were recorded. They were simply encumbered portions of his existing 70 acre Home Lot being redeemed.

By deed, Gurdon transferred the farm to his son John C. Rogers in 1823 for a stated amount of \$200, and continued to live there about 9 1/2 more years. There is no reason why this nominal "sale" in 1821 would have any bearing on the Montville Gurdon.

The other land transactions in JSR's book appear to be appropriate, but should be checked, if possible. The neighbors named in those sales were not mentioned in the many East Haddam deeds for properties along the East Haddam/Salem Town line that this writer has studied.

However (and lastly), JSR also notes in the next line, "1823. Gurdon Rogers of Colchester." This was undoubtedly a reference to the above mentioned Gurdon Rogers Jr., son of Gurdon Sr. of East Haddam. Gurdon Jr. was born ca 1790 in East Haddam, and lived in Colchester where he had married Huldah Gillett. He died there in July of 1823. His probate began in 1823 and extended into 1824. He was also almost \$1,000 in debt. So this also had nothing to do with the Gurdon Rogers of Montville.

Genealogies published around 1900 bear close scrutiny because so many at that time were poorly documented and are in error. The writer hopes this will help counter some of the present misinformation about these two Gurdon Rogers'.

Addenda

(B) Corruption of Submitted Ancestral File Information re: the John and Sarah Rogers Family of East Haddam

In 1992 this writer submitted approximately 300 documented names of descendants and spouses of the Rogers family under study to the LDS Ancestral File (now accessible through FamilySearch® on the Internet – without notes). Subsequent Ancestral File® contributions by other submitters added the names of a Peter Rogers, b 1772 at Branford, and another John Rogers, b 1768 also at Branford, to the family of John and Sarah Borden Rogers of East Haddam. In close study of the records of this Rogers family in East Haddam, no association has been found to connect them with Branford, Connecticut. No mention of Branford has been found in either the deeds of this family or in the deeds of the neighbors. No other records have been found that would substantiate a connection. Written requests to the various submitters for the documentation behind their submissions and changes went unanswered.

Additionally, Sarah's surname of BORDEN, as it appears on microfilmed 2nd (Millington) Church records, was changed to BARDEN in Ancestral File, and associations were suggested with Stafford, Connecticut. While there was an Abraham Barden family in East Haddam at the

time, they evidently lived on the opposite (west) side of the Town. The families of John Borden and especially Elisha Borden and Joseph Borden appear to have lived much closer to the subject Rogers family than the Barden family did. Elisha appears to have owned land north of the 50-acre farm at Crowley Corner, near the Purple families and Arter Scovil's land. His would have been the closest Borden family to the Rogers' within the bounds of East Haddam. There was also a Samuel Borden of Lyme, who had married a Mary Fox circa 1728.

Again, a lack of connection was observed between this Borden family and Stafford. What *has* been encountered is a reported recording of John and Sarah's marriage not just in East Haddam, but also in *New Haven* [perhaps the New Haven 2nd Church, Colchester?]. However, this writer has not been able to verify this possibility. Further study of the families is warranted before accepting a changed spelling of the surname, and an apparently speculative ancestral history for Sarah Borden. This writer considers the latter Ancestral File additions to be incorrect.

(C) Published Book with Possible Misinformation re: the Borden Ancestry of Sarah Borden Rogers

Similar potential misinformation on this Borden/Barden issue may have been published in recent years in: William A. Bardeen, *The Barden - Bardeen Genealogy* (Baltimore: Gateway Press, Inc., 1993) This is a revision of "*The Barden*

Genealogy," compiled earlier by Leon R. Brown of Rochester, NY. Dr. Haley had raised questions about this issue with the original author in the 1960s. Researchers are advised to use caution.

(6) Note regarding the Existence of Two East Haddam Land Record Indexes:

Town Historian Dr. Karl Stofko explained to this compiler there are *two* indexes to East Haddam land records of which a researcher should be aware. The one microfilmed for the LDS microfilm program was compiled by Clerk Marion Watrous and is mostly comprehensive and commendably accurate. However, there is an additional one for Volumes I and II alone (not filmed). As it happened, the deed for the first Rogers property purchased in East Haddam was not

listed in the larger filmed index. It was found in a page by page search by Dr. Russell Haley, who at that time had not been informed of the additional index. This illustrates the fallibility of indexes in general, and any and all should be checked. All indexes are subject to errors and omissions. As was found with the example of Gurdon Rogers, a Writ of Execution was *not* indexed. It was found only by serendipitous discovery while seeking a different document.

(7) Miscellaneous data on various John Rogers' in Middletown, Connecticut

In 1722 a John and Sarah Rogers from Swanzey, Bristol County (probably Swansea, Massachusetts), bought 135 acres near Haddam bounds, bordered on the east by the "great River" [Connecticut River] in Middletown (Middletown Deeds, Vol. 4, p. 165, John Strange to John Rogers, 15 Nov 1722). Another John Rogers was born there in 1741 to Nath^l and Silena Rogers (Middletown VR's, Vol. I, p. 79). Middletown Probate records for a Joseph Rogers show son John inheriting property in 1753-1760, per *The Connecticut Nutmegger* (Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Glastonbury, CN, Vol. 35, Number 2, Sept. 2002, © 2002), pp. 196-197.

Later census records, church records, and apprentice records show a John Rogers and a John Rogers Jr. in residence there in the 1790-1810 era. The profession of "cooper" was associated at that time with these Rogers' of Middletown. One of them may be the John Rogers that Donald Lines Jacobus reported in his *Bulkeley Genealogy* of 1933 to have been born 1736 at Middletown, dying in 1811. Incidentally, a "Ralph M. Rogers" married a Martha Paddock in 1813 there, and he died 7 October 1815, according to LDS FamilySearch ® and Hale Collection data. *Connections to East Haddam Rogers' family members, if any, are not known.*

©2006

(8) Two Contemporary John Rogers', coopers, of New London, Connecticut

Addenda

There was at least one other John Rogers, cooper, of New London (1716 - ca 1799). He married (1) Martha (or Maria) Colver in 1738, (2) Abigail Salmon in 1760. He is listed in James Swift Rogers, *James Rogers of New London, Connecticut, and his Descendants* (Boston: Published by the Compiler, 1902), p. 90. Were they the same person, the 1799 probate should have mentioned two additional children (John,

b. 1734, and Katherine Rogers Fox, b. 1736), and perhaps siblings Ralph Rogers and Katherine Rogers Merritt. At least three of the four were still living in 1799. Also, *The Diary of Joshua Hempstead* (Published Version), (New London, Connecticut: New London Historical Society, 1901), p. 574, would not refer as it does to George Rogers, *eldest* son of John Rogers, cooper, dying at the age of 12, in 1751.

(9) Additional Sources of Information about the Rogers, Fox, and Jones Families

Additional discussion of the Rogers family and related Jones and Fox families is found in the genealogical column of the microfilmed newspaper, *The Boston Transcript*, genealogical column, 21 January, 30 January, 20 February, 31 March, and 26 May 1924, and 11 January 1933. All are

Query # 1099. Another source for Fox family data is: *Fox Family News*, volumes 1-10 inclusive (1912-1921): the official organ of the Society of the Descendants of Norman Fox, New York: H. Fox, 1925(?), 273 pgs. This item is online via HeritageQuest.



Burnham Lane to North, Looking from Dolbia Hill Road, 9/18/05



L-R: Jim Rogers, Sandra D. "Sandy" Johnson, and Virginia L. Hawes, Standing before the north portion of John Rogers' bisected 10-acre Home Lot on Dolbia Hill Road, 9/18/05

© 2006

Addenda

List of Selected Deeds Relevant to This Manuscript:

Deeds From the Middletown, Connecticut, Grantor/Grantee Indexes:

<u>Grantor</u>		<u>Grantee</u>		<u>Book/Page</u>	<u>Date</u>
John	Whitmore	John	Rogers	6-46	Nov 24 1732
John	Whitmore	John	Rogers	7-429	Aug 31 1736
John	Rogers	Jehoshaphat	Starr	8-429	Mar 12 1739

Deeds From the Colchester, Connecticut, Grantor/Grantee Indexes:

<u>Grantor</u>		<u>Grantee</u>		<u>Book/Page</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Document</u>
Noah	Chapman	John	Rogers	10-319	Mar 27 1783	# 5082
John	Rogers	David	Burnham Jr.	10-451	Jun 15 1784	# 6289
Amos	Jones	John	Rogers	13-12	Nov 12 1793	# 7148
John	Rogers	Joseph	Ransom	_____	Apr 1 1795	_____
Gurdon	Rogers	Gideon	Beebe	_____	Jan 26 1801	_____
Gideon	Beebe	Tabitha	Rowley	16-102	Feb 7 1803	# 9417
Gurdon	Rogers Jr.	John C.	Rogers	19-454	Apr 8 1823	# 12006

Deeds From the Lyme, Connecticut, Grantor/Grantee Indexes:

<u>Grantor</u>		<u>Grantee</u>		<u>Book/Page</u>	<u>Date</u>
Gurdon	Rogers	John	Griswold	21-462	Apr 4 1801
Gurdon	Rogers	Henry	Perkins	25-257	Mar 22 1813
Gurdon	Rogers	Gurdon	Rogers Jr.	25-508	Sept 26 1814

Deeds From the Salem, Connecticut, Grantor/Grantee Indexes:

<u>Grantor</u>		<u>Grantee</u>		<u>Book/Page</u>	<u>Date</u>
Sylvester	Vallet	Gurdon	Rogers	1-62	Dec 21 1821
John C.	Rogers	Alfred	Mitchell	1-450	Apr 8 1824
Gurdon	Rogers	John C.	Rogers	1-431	Apr 8 1823
Gurdon	Rogers	Sylvester	Vallet	1-62	Dec 21 1821

Deeds From East Haddam Comprehensive Grantor Index (Index pp. 478-481):

<u>Grantor</u>		<u>Grantee</u>		<u>Book/Page</u>	<u>Date</u>
Ralph	Rogers	Stephen	Johnson	8-371	Apr 25 1772
Jemima	Rogers	Gershom	Fox	9-77	Nov 30 1772
Ebenezer	Rogers	William	Baker	9-354	Oct 29 1774
Josiah	Rogers	Gurdon	Rogers	11-341	Nov 12 1785
Gurdon	Rogers	Asa	Fox	12-121	Mar 26 1793
Ralph	Rogers	John	Rogers	5-241	Dec 24 1757
John	Rogers	James	Steward Jr.	7-12	Sept 6 1763
Josiah	Rogers	Jonathan	Chapman	8-142	Feb 11 1771
Gurdon	Rogers	Asa	Fox	12-122	Mar 26 1793
Gurdon	Rogers	John	Griswold	12-395	Mar 29 1794
Roswell	Rogers	Joseph	Ransom	12-460	Mar 29 1795
Gurdon	Rogers	Roswell	Rogers	13-243	Nov 14 1800
Gurdon	Rogers	Clark	Beebe	13-328	May 19 1797
Gurdon	Rogers	Gideon	Beebe	14-79	Jan 26 1801
Gurdon	Rogers	Abner	Beebe	14-134	Jan 26 1801
Roswell	Rogers	William	Noyes	14-239	Aug 16 1803
Gurdon	Rogers	William	Noyes	14-265	Jan 14 1804
John	Rogers	Roswell	Rogers	14-268	Jan 4 1804
John	Rogers	Gurdon	Rogers	14-290	Mar 27 1801
Gurdon	Rogers	Lemuel	Griffin	15-1	Mar 18 1805
Roswell	Rogers	David	Johnson	16-11	Mar 23 1810
Gurdon	Rogers	Joseph	Noyes	16-44	Sept 26 1812

Addenda

Deeds From East Haddam Comprehensive Grantor Index (Continued):

<u>Grantor</u>		<u>Grantee</u>		<u>Book/Page</u>	<u>Date</u>
Gurdon	Rogers	Rufus	Wiley	16-248	Jan 13 1813
Roswell	Rogers	Erastus C.	Rogers	18-96	Feb 27 1821
Roswell	Rogers	Henry	Perkins	18-114	Mar 25 1814
Roswell	Rogers	Henry	Perkins	18-459	Sept 3 1821
Gurdon	Rogers Jr.	John C.	Rogers	18-510	Apr 8 1823
Erastus	Rogers	Charlotte	Thompson	20-363	Aug 10 1829
John C.	Rogers	Lewis M.	Hilliard	23-144	May 10 1833

Deeds From East Haddam Comprehensive Grantee Index (Index pp. 487-490):

<u>Grantee</u>		<u>Grantor</u>		<u>Book/Page</u>	<u>Date</u>
Ralph	Rogers	Samuel	Olmstead	3-207	Apr 9 1750
Adam	Rogers [Jr.]	Samuel	Olmstead	4-90	Apr 9 1750
Adam	Rogers [Jr.]	William	Beebe	4-432	Dec 20 1751
John	Rogers	Ralph	Rogers	5-241	Dec 24 1757
Adam	Rogers [Jr.]	Joseph	Arnold	5-361	Mar 16 1753
John	Rogers	Haines	Graves	6-277	May 1 1758
John	Rogers	James	Stewart	6-389	Nov 2 1761
John	Rogers	James	Stewart	6-455	Sep 6 1763
John	Rogers	Nathan	Burnham	7-148	July 7 1766
Gurdon/Ros.	Rogers	Sarah	Jewett	11-43	May 27 1785
Roswell	Rogers	William	Baker [Jr.]	11-116	May 26 1787
Roswell	Rogers	Bayze	Baker	11-276	May 10 1789
Gurdon	Rogers	Josiah/Kath.	Rogers	11-341	Nov 12 1785
Gurdon	Rogers	Hezekiah	Brainerd	12-52	Mar 16 1791
Gurdon	Rogers	John	Griswold	12-194	Mar 29 1794
Roswell	Rogers	John	Griswold	12-195	Mar 29 1794
Gurdon	Rogers	Hezekiah	Brainerd	12-353	Mar 26 1793
Roswell	Rogers	Timothy	Baker	12-395[396]	Oct 15 1792
Roswell	Rogers	Joseph	Ransom	12-460[461]	Oct 20 1795
Gurdon	Rogers	Joel	Bigelow	13-118	Aug 1 1798
Roswell	Rogers	Gurdon	Rogers	13-243	Nov 14 1800
Gurdon	Rogers	Ezekiel	Fox	13-923	Aug 21 1799
Gurdon	Rogers	Amasa	Mitchell	13-933	Oct 7 1799
Roswell	Rogers	Mary	Jewett	14-258	July 8 1800
Roswell	Rogers	John	Rogers	14-268	Jan 4 1804
Gurdon	Rogers	John	Rogers	14-290	Mar 27 1801
Gurdon	Rogers	John	Griswold	14-0426 [sic]	Apr 4 1801
Roswell	Rogers	Asa	Fox	16-10	Dec 28 1809
Erastus C.	Rogers	Roswell	Rogers	18-96	Feb 27 1821
Gurdon	Rogers	Sylvester	Vallet	18-149	Dec 21 1821
John C.	Rogers	Gurdon	Rogers	18-510	Apr 8 1823
Erastus C.	Rogers	John	Chapman	20-347	Feb 2 1829
John	Rogers	Noah	Bulkeley	21-356	May 2 1833

Entry not listed in Comprehensive Index, but in the Smaller Index:

<u>Grantor</u>		<u>Grantee</u>		<u>Book/Page</u>	<u>Date</u>
Gershom	Fox	Adam	Rogers Jr.	2-903	2 Feb 1741/2

Entry IS listed in Comprehensive Index, but Index is in Error:

<u>Grantor</u>		<u>Grantee</u>		<u>Book/Page</u>	<u>Date</u>
Benjamin	Ackley	Joseph	Fowler	6-480 13 Sept	1763 [sic]

(Comprehensive Index says "Joseph Fox," rather than Joseph Fowler, as the deed states.)

Addenda

Selected East Haddam Deeds that Incidentally Mention Key Family Members

(May not be a Comprehensive List):

<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Book/Page</u>	<u>Date</u>
James Stewart	Rev. Stephen Johnson	7-314	30 Oct 1765 (Mentions John Rogers)
David Purple	John Mitchell	9-247	9 Mar 1771 (Mentions Heirs of Adam Rogers Jr.)
Rev. Stephen Johnson	Brainard & Griswold	8-384	29 Oct 1772 (Mentions Ralph Rogers)
John Griswold	Gurdon Rogers	12-194	29 Mar 1794 (Mentions John Rogers)
John Griswold	Samuel Morgan	13-107	29 Mar 1794 (Mentions John Rogers)
Gurdon Rogers	John Griswold	13-395	29 Mar 1794 (Mentions John Rogers)

Miscellaneous East Haddam Recorded Documents in Deed Records

Writ of Execution

Noah Bulkeley	vs.	Gurdon Rogers	19-246, 247	20 Dec 1824
---------------	-----	---------------	-------------	-------------

Constable's Return re: Writ

William Marsh re:	Gurdon Rogers	19-247 to 249	19 Feb 1825
-------------------	---------------	---------------	-------------

Appraisers' Statement

Tho. Rathbun	re:	Gurdon Rogers	19-249, 250	22 Jan 1825
Eliphalet Hilliard				
Diodate Jones				

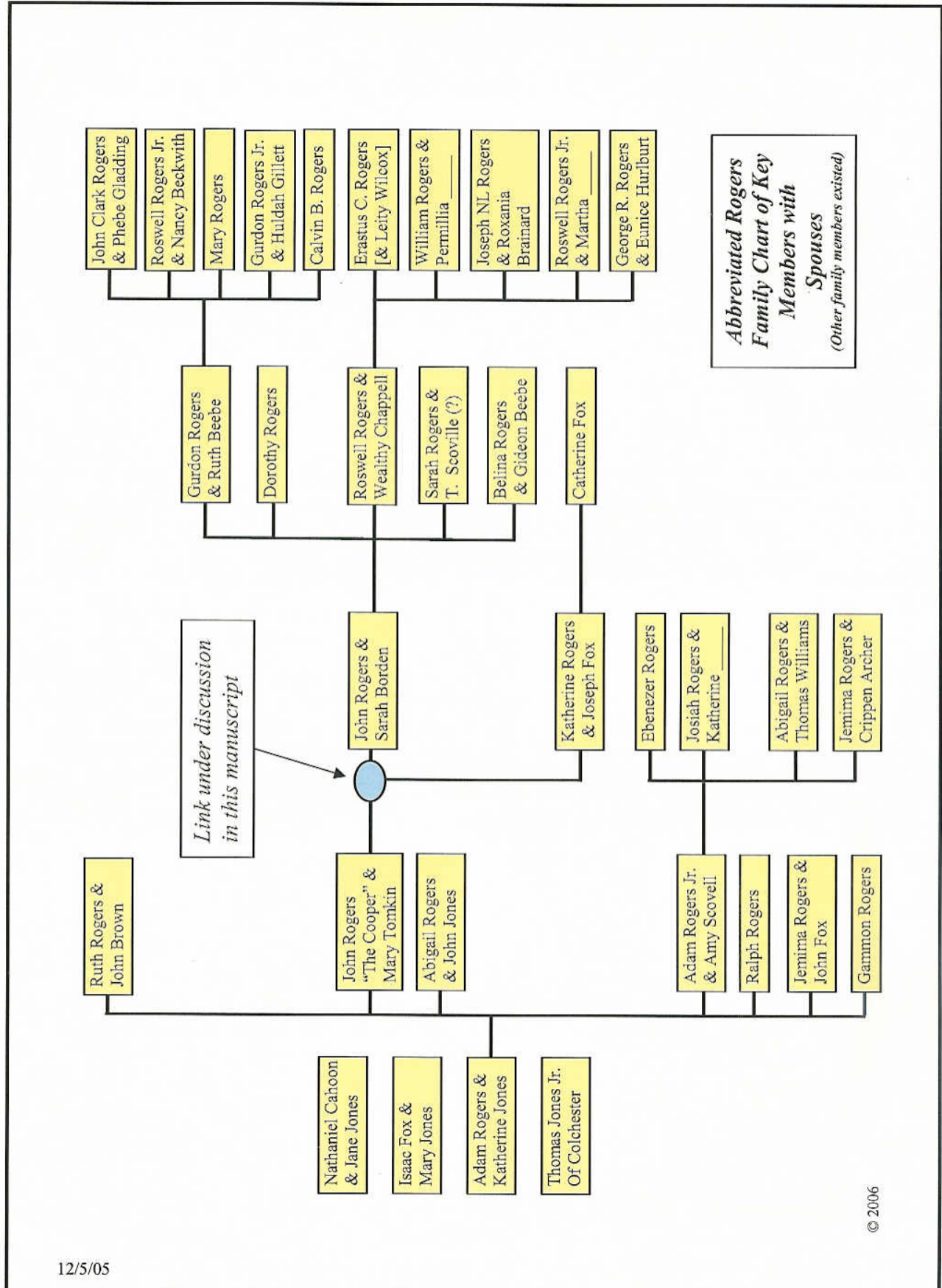
Dates That Other Rogers' First Appeared in East Haddam Deed Index* (to 1900):

<u>Grantee</u>	<u>First</u>						
<u>Name</u>	<u>Year</u>						
Amos Rogers	1837	Francis E.	1894	Lucy A.	1868	William W.	1883
Ann	1853	Frank E.	1895	Mary	1848		
Anna C.	1859	George A.	1882	Mary T.	1899		
Anne C.	1855	Gideon	1885	Nancy	1874		
Charles J.	1897	Howell	1825	Sherman B.	1868		
Elbert J.	1883	Isaiah	1768	Seth	1857		
Elliot	1857	John H. et al	1882	Uriah	1777		

<u>Grantor</u>	<u>First</u>						
<u>Name</u>	<u>Year</u>						
Amos Rogers	1837	Daniel W.	1864	George & Nancy	1874	John	1862
Allen	1814	Deborah	1802	George A.	1874	Mary	1848
Asahel	1771	E. J.	1869	Gideon	1892	Sherman B.	1881
Azel F.	1865	Elbert J.	1883	Howell	1825	Seth	1860
Charles J.	1889	Elliott J.	1857	Isaac	1811	Uriah	1783
Daniel & Lucy	1870	Francis E.	1897	Isaiah	1774	William W.	1883

*Comprehensive (microfilmed) index.

Addenda



Index to Names

(Index of Names in Text, Footnotes, Illustrations, Maps, etc.)

_____, George 2 nd (King/Lord)	56, 57	Beebe, William	7, 67	Chappell, Wealthy	12, 20, 31, 32, 34,
_____, Joan (Negro)	61	Beebe, William (Ens.)	10	35, 58, 69	
_____, Sarah M.	60	Beers, F. W.	4, 50	Chase, Mary	62
Ackley, Benjamin	67	Bigelow, _____	25, 63	Cherry, Marjorie (Mrs.)	27
Allen, Margaret Elizabeth	Preface	Bigelow, Joel	22-25, 30, 42, 47, 67	Clark, _____	23, 45
Anderson, Robert C.	25	Bingham, Elijah A.	33	Clark, D.	49, 50
Andrews, Ezekiel	31	Bliss, Elizabeth	61-63	Clark, Florence	60
Archer, Betty	58	Blodget, William	10, 51, 54	Clark, L. S.	49
Archer, Crippen	58, 69	Bolles (aka Boobs), Joseph	2	Colver, Maria/Martha	65
Archer, Elizabeth	58	Borden, _____	25, 30, 64	Cone, Daniel	57
Archer, Hannah	58	Borden, Azariah	26, 28	Cone, Daniel (J.P.)	57
Archer, Jemima (Rogers)	58, 69	Borden, Elisha	10, 25, 64	Cone, Daniel 2 nd	57
Archer, Polly	58	Borden, Ezra	26	Cone, George	23, 30, 45, 47
Arnold, J. & J. H.	49	Borden, John	64	Cone, H.	49, 50
Arnold, Joseph	67	Borden, Joseph	10, 25, 26, 28, 29, 64	Cone, Helon	30
Arnold, Joseph (Ens.)	10	Borden, Mary (Fox)	3, 64	Cone, Israel	25
B _____, E.	25	Borden, Samuel	3, 64	Cone, Joseph	23
Babcock, G.	50	Borden, Sarah	12, 15, 17, 18, 20, 25-27,	Cone, S. W.	49
Babcock, George	28	33, 58, 62, 64, 69		Cone, Sylvanus	23, 24, 42, 45, 47
Bacon, _____	27	Bouton, Terry (Dr.)	18	Cone, W. H.	49
Bacon, W. I.	50	Brainard, John	29, 33	Cone, Wm. H.	49
Baker, _____ 22, 24, 25, 28, 42, 45, 47, 55		Brainard, Roxania	69	Congdon, S. [?]	49
Baker, Bayze	20, 42, 67	Brainerd, _____	15, 22, 39, 68	Cook, Mary	21, 59
Baker, J. H.	50	Brainerd, Elisabeth	23	Cooley, Susan D.	7, 38, 39, 55
Baker, Nathaniel	39	Brainerd, Elisabeth (Johnson)	20, 22	Crocker, Thankful	27
Baker, Timothy	16, 20, 42, 67	Brainerd, Hezekiah	20, 22, 67	Crowell, Samuel	31
Baker, William	3, 17, 20, 66, 67	Brainerd, Homer Worthington	7	Crowley, _____ 3, 4, 43, 44, 46, 48, 63, 64	
Baker, William Jr.	20, 42, 67	Brakeman, _____	32	Crowley, Mather	4
Balden, _____	25	Brattle, _____	51	Darrow, Zadock (Elder)	35
Baldwin, _____	25	Brown, Barbara W.	1, 8, 9	Day, Anna	60
Baldwin, Joseph	25	Brown, John	58, 69	Day, William	60
Banta, Mary Ester	60	Brown, Leon R.	64	Dearborn, David	12
Bardeen, _____	64	Brown, Ruth (Rogers)	8, 58, 69	DeCrow, Sallie	61
Bardeen, Wiliam A.	64	Brown, S.	50	Devlin, Jane	60
Barden, _____	64	Brown(e), William (Col.)	17, 19, 20, 45,	Dolbeare, _____ 14, 16, 51	
Barden, Abraham	64	51, 63		Dolbeare, J.	49, 50
Beckwith, _____	14, 51	Bulkeley, _____	9, 64	Dolbeare, John	14
Beckwith, Barzillai (Deacon)	14, 45	Bulkeley, Noah	35, 36, 67, 68	Dolbeare, S.	51
Beckwith, George (Rev.)	14, 45	Bulkley, Roger	25	Douglas, R.	52
Beckwith, Jonathan	51	Burdick, _____	60	Dutton, Amasa	21
Beckwith, Joshua	51	Burdick, Anna	60	Dutton, Mary (Rogers)	21
Beckwith, Nancy	29, 69	Burdick, Jennie (Holmes)	60	Dutton, Russell	47
Beckwith, S.	52	Burdick, Shepard	33	Ely, James	27
Beckwith, W.	49	Burnap, J.	52	Emmons, Nancy	60
Beebe, _____	27, 30	Burnham, _____ 14, 15, 23, 24, 38, 39,		Esterbrook, _____ 49	
Beebe, Abner (Dr.)	18, 25-27, 66	42, 44-48, 55, 65		Falvey, Janice	27
Beebe, Allen C.	32	Burnham, David Jr.	22, 66	Fitch, T.	52
Beebe, Allen Chester	32	Burnham, J. [?] D.	49	Fowler, Joseph	13, 67
Beebe, Alvin	30	Burnham, Jacob	15, 45	Fox, _____ 3, 13, 27, 65	
Beebe, Anna	60	Burnham, Joshua	22	Fox, Aaron (Captain)	18
Beebe, Anna C.	60	Burnham, Nathan	13, 15, 22, 67	Fox, Ann	3, 13, 15
Beebe, Belina/Delina/Lina (Rogers)	26,	Cahoon/Cohoon, Jane (Jones)	3, 69	Fox, Asa	22, 28, 29, 35, 47, 66, 67
27, 29, 30, 58, 69		Cahoon/Cohoon, Nathaniel	3, 69	Fox, Catherine/Katherine 13, 15, 37, 58,	
Beebe, Brockway	30	Chadwick, James	29	65, 69	
Beebe, Bruce	27	Champion, _____	62	Fox, Daniel	9, 12
Beebe, Caleb (or Cabel)	30	Champion, Mary (Rogers)	62	Fox, E.	49
Beebe, Clark 10, 26, 29, 30, 47, 62, 66		Chapel, O.	50	Fox, Elisabeth /Elizabeth 8, 39, 45	
Beebe, Elias	30	Chapman, _____ 12, 14, 18, 23, 28, 29,		Fox, Ezekiel	25, 26, 67
Beebe, Ezra	26, 29-33, 47	45-48		Fox, Ezra	25, 26
Beebe, Gideon	26-30, 32, 58, 66, 69	Chapman, A.	49, 50	Fox, Gershom	7, 17, 35, 56, 66, 67
Beebe, Lina/Belina/Delina (Rogers)	26,	Chapman, A. H. & C. H.	49	Fox, Isaac	3, 8, 12, 39, 45, 69
27, 29, 30, 58, 69		Chapman, Abner	23, 24, 42, 47, 63	Fox, Isaac Jr.	6, 8
Beebe, Lydia (Chappell)	32	Chapman, John	12, 14, 37, 67	Fox, Jedidiah	9
Beebe, M.	49	Chapman, Jonathan	15, 19, 66	Fox, Jemima (Rogers) .2, 8, 26, 45, 58, 69	
Beebe, Manley	30	Chapman, Noah	22, 66	Fox, John	2, 8, 9, 19, 26, 45, 58, 69
Beebe, Patience	22, 26	Chapman, Simeon	47	Fox, Joseph	3, 13, 15, 58, 67, 69
Beebe, Ruth	20, 26, 29, 58, 62, 69	Chappell, Lydia	32	Fox, Katherine/Catherine 13, 15, 37, 58,	
Beebe, Samuel "King"	61	Chappell, Nathan	31, 37	69	
Beebe, T.	52			Fox, Katherine (Rogers) 13, 37, 58, 65, 69	

Name Index

Fox, M.	50	Holmes, Grace	60	Merritt, James	1, 58
Fox, Margaret	3, 13	Holmes, Harriet Ann [or "L"]	60	Merritt, John	58
Fox, Mary	3, 64	Holmes, Jennie	60	Merritt, Katherine	1, 58
Fox, Mary (Jones)	3, 69	Huka, Elisabeth C.	5	Merritt, Katherine (Rogers)	1, 58, 65
Fox, Mary (Reynolds)	3	Hungerford, _____	7	Merritt, Mark	1
Fox, Moses	30	Hungerford, J. B.	49	Merritt, Mary	58
Fox, Norman	65	Hunt, _____	27	Merritt, Michael	58
Fox, Samuel	22	Hurd, D. Hamilton	10	Merritt, Peter	58
Fox, Sarah	26, 59	Hurlburt, Eunice	69	Merritt, Samuel	58
Fox, Sarah (Borden)	26	Jackson, Adam	61	Merritt, Truby	58
Fox, Thomas 3, 8, 9, 11-15, 18, 38, 40, 45, 57		Jackson, Joan (Negro)	61	Millard, Rebecca	27
Fox, William F. 3, 9, 12, 13, 18		Jackson, Miriam	61	Miner, S.	52
Fox, Winthrop	58	Jacobus, Donald Lines	9, 64	Mitchel/ Mitchell, John	15, 28, 68
Fuller, C. [?]	49	Jerome, Olive	62	Mitchell, _____	20, 26, 28, 45, 50
Fuller, S.	49	Jewett, _____	19, 45, 47	Mitchell, Alfred (Mr. and Mrs.)	3, 20, 29
Gates, G. [?]	49	Jewett, David	14, 17-19, 26	Mitchell, Alfred (Rev.)	36, 66
Gates, G. E.	49	Jewett, David (Heirs of)	19	Mitchell, Amasa	24-26, 67
Gates, W. C.	49	Jewett, Mary/Polly	26, 34, 67	Mitchell, D. (Mrs.)	50
Gay, _____	25	Jewett, N.	50	Morgan, _____	15, 24, 41, 44, 47
Gay, Olive	61	Jewett, Nathan	3, 8, 16, 39, 45	Morgan, B. (Heirs)	51
Gillett, H./Huldah	36, 62, 63, 69	Jewett, Nathan H.	19, 22	Morgan, S.	51, 52
Gillett, Jonathan (Captain)	36	Jewett, Sarah	17-19, 39, 47, 67	Morgan, Samuel	28, 47, 68
Gladding, Phoebe	69	Johnson, _____	44	Morgan, Samuel Jr.	14, 23
Goodrich, Victor B.	37	Johnson, David	29, 66	Morgan, William F.	47
Goodwin, Esther	38	Johnson, Elisabeth	5, 8, 16, 20, 22	Mumford, John Jr.	51, 52
Goodwin, Richard (Dr.)	16, 32, 38, 39	Johnson, J.	52	Newton, Asa	33
Gott, John	47	Johnson, S. (Miss)	49	Newton, John	51
Grant, _____	51	Johnson, Sandra D. ("Sandy") Pref., 39, 65		Niles, A. H. [?]	49
Grant, John	13	Johnson, Sarah	5, 8, 16, 23	Niles, Hosford B.	5, 6, 18
Graves, Haines/Hains/Hanes .7, 8, 12, 15-17, 40, 45, 67		Johnson, Stephen [Jr.]	22	Noyes, _____	29
Graves, James	7, 13	Johnson, Stephen (Clerk)	16	Noyes, Harriette E. (Miss)	29
Green, Eliza	37	Johnson, Stephen (Rev.) 5, 8, 15-17, 20, 23, 45, 68		Noyes, Henry E. (Col.)	29
Green, Mary	37	Jones, _____	3, 14, 19, 41, 42, 45-48, 51, 55, 65	Noyes, James	29
Green, S.	32	Jones, A. B.	49, 50	Noyes, Jane	36
Griffin/Griffing, _____	28	Jones, Abigail (Rogers)	8, 58, 69	Noyes, Joseph	29, 36, 66
Griffin/Griffing, G.	52	Jones, Amos (Captain). 14, 20, 39, 41, 47, 66		Noyes, Nicholas	29
Griffin, J. R.	49	Jones, Diodate	36, 47, 68	Noyes, Peter	29
Griffin/Griffing, Lemuel	28, 66	Jones, Dyer	47	Noyes, William	23, 24, 27-29, 66
Griffin/Griffing, Nathan	45	Jones, J.	51	Noyes, William Jr.	28
Griffin, S. B.	49	Jones, Jane	3, 69	Oliver, _____	51, 52
Griffin/Griffing, S. B. (Mrs.)	50	Jones, John	58, 69	Olmstead, Samuel	7, 8, 25, 56, 67
Griswold, _____ 15, 22, 23, 39, 41, 44, 68		Jones, Katherine	1, 3, 10, 19, 58, 69	Olmstead, Samuel Jr.	11
Griswold, John ... 14, 15, 22, 23, 26, 66-68		Jones, Mary	3, 69	Olmstead, Samuel (Captain)	7, 8, 25
Griswold, Sarah	14, 15, 22, 26	Jones, Thomas Jr.	3, 69	Olmstead, Samuel (J.P.)	56
Griswold, Sarah (Johnson)	23	Lamphere, Elizabeth	59	Otis, David G.	24, 28
Grosskopf, Denise Schenk, PHD	61	Loomis, D.	51	Otis, Nathaniel	28, 47
Gumbart, Dave	23, 39	Loomis, D & J.	52	Paddock, Martha	64
Haley, Russell I. (Dr.) ... Title Page, 12, 21, 29, 35, 61-64		Lord, _____	59	Palmer, William	31
Harris, _____	51	Lyman, _____ (Dr.)	49	Patterson, D. Williams	59
Harris, N.	51	Mack, E.	49	Peck, B.	51
Harris, N. O. (Dr.)	49	Mackall/McCall, _____	44	Peck, D.	49
Harrop, Florence Fox	30	Mackall/McCall, Elisabeth	15	Peck, E.	52
Harvey, E.	49	Mackall/McCall, John ...10, 11, 14, 15, 45		Peck, E. F. [?] (Capt.)	49
Harvey, R.	49	Mackall/McCall, Rosel/Rozil	15	Perkins, _____	20
Hatch, Lydia	61	Mansfield, W. H.	27	Perkins, Elias	52
Hawes, Virginia L.	39, 65	Manwaring, Charles William	3	Perkins, Henry.. 23, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 63, 66, 67	
Hayes, J. G.	49	Marsh, William (Constable)	36, 68	Perkins, Mary	63
Hempstead, _____	3	Martin, O. L.	49	Perkins, Mary E. 3, 6, 8, 20, 29, 36	
Hempstead, Joshua	3, 65	Martin, William	29	Perley, Sidney	32
Henry, Alan	27	Mason, _____	51	Perry, Warren	19
Hilliard, _____	16	Mason, J. R.	49	Peters, _____	32
Hilliard, Eliphalet	34, 36, 68	Mason, Wm.	49	Phelps, G. [?]	49
Hilliard, G.	50	Maston, Alison Watson ...Pref., 34, 51, 52		Powers, Grant	8
Hilliard, L. M.	49	Mathews, Alfred	27	Pratt, L. Hayden	60
Hilliard, Lewis M.	37, 67	Maynard, H. G.	50	Purple, _____	45, 64
Hogan, Frank	60	Maynard, J. B.	50	Purple, D.	49
Hogan, Jennie (Holmes)	60	Maynard, Lois	59	Purple, David	15, 68
Holmes, Curtis	60	McCurdey, _____	47	Purple, Elias	13
		Merritt, Esther	58	Purple, Thomas	29
				Ransom, _____	28, 52
				Ransom, A. [?]	51

Name Index

Ransom, E.	52	Rogers, Elizabeth (Lamphere)	59	Rogers, Katherine (Jones) ...	1-3, 8, 10, 58, 69
Ransom, J.	52	Rogers, Elliot	68	Rogers, Leslie	60
Ransom, James	52	Rogers, Elliott J.	68	Rogers, Lillian Shaw	Preface
Ransom, Joseph	24, 28, 66, 67	Rogers, Erastus C. 12, ..	20, 31, 34, 37, 67, 69	Rogers, Lydia Shaw (Rogers)	Preface
Ransom, L. C.	49	Rogers, Erastus Jr.	31, 35, 37, 60	Rogers, Lina (Belina/Delina) ..	26, 29, 30, 58, 69
Rathbone, Job	51	Rogers, Ernest Edwin	60	Rogers, Line	30
Rathbone, N.	49	Rogers, Erwin/Irwin/Joseph	60	Rogers, Lois	58
Rathborne [sic], N.	49	Rogers, Esther	59	Rogers, Lois (Maynard)	59
Rathbun, Tho.	68	Rogers, Eunice (Hurlburt)	69	Rogers, Lucretia	62
Raymond, _____	49	Rogers, Experience (Thomas)	61	Rogers, Lucy	59
Raymond, H.	50	Rogers, Fanny	58	Rogers, Lucy A.	68
Raymond, J. L.	50	Rogers, Francis E.	68	Rogers, Lydia	58, 59, 61
Reed, Ruth	27	Rogers, Frank E.	68	Rogers, Lydia (Hatch)	61
Reeves, Mary	59	Rogers, Florence (Clark)	60	Rogers, Maria/Martha (Colver)	65
Reynolds, Mary	3	Rogers, G.	52	Rogers, Margaret Elizabeth (Allen)	Preface
Riant/Ryant, Ann (Fox)	13, 15	Rogers, Gammon....	2, 7, 8, 16, 17, 20, 37, 38, 56, 58, 69	Rogers, Martha	65, 69
Riant/Ryant, John	13, 45	Rogers, George	59, 65, 68	Rogers, Martha (Paddock)	64
Rice, Phebe	59	Rogers, George A.	60, 68	Rogers, Mary ...	21, 35, 37, 59, 62, 68, 69
Ritchie, David	17	Rogers, George R.	12, 69	Rogers, Mary (Chase)	59, 62
Rogers, _____	Title Page, 1, 3, 7, 10, 19-21, 26, 29, 30, 33, 37, 38, 59, 60, 61, 63-65, 69	Rogers, Gideon	60, 68	Rogers, Mary (Cook)	21, 62
Rogers, Abigail ...	8, 11, 15, 17, 18, 40, 45, 47, 58, 69	Rogers, Grace (Holmes)	60	Rogers, Mary Ester (Banta)	60
Rogers, Abigail (Salmon)	65	Rogers, Gurdon 1, 2, 4, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18-38, 42, 47, 58, 61-64, 66-69		Rogers, Mary (Reeves)	59
Rogers, Adam ...	1-3, 7-10, 39, 58, 61, 69	Rogers, Gurdon Jr. ...	6, 10, 20, 30, 31, 33, 36, 62, 63, 66, 67, 69	Rogers, Mary T.	68
Rogers, Adam Jr. 2, 7, 8, 10-13, 15-20, 28, 37, 38, 40, 45, 56, 58, 67-69		Rogers, H. Gillett	36, 62, 63, 69	Rogers, Mary (Tomkin)	9, 37, 58, 69
Rogers, Adam [Jr.] (Heirs of)	16, 68	Rogers, Hannah	62	Rogers, Mather	59
Rogers, Adam A.	61	Rogers, Harriet Ann [or "L."]	60	Rogers, Miranda	58
Rogers, Allen	68	Rogers, Harriet Hassard [sic]	62	Rogers, Nancy	68
Rogers, Alvah	58	Rogers, Harry	60	Rogers, Nancy (Beckwith)	29, 69
Rogers, Amos	62, 68	Rogers, Hattie Anna	60	Rogers, Nancy (Emmons)	60
Rogers, Amy	58	Rogers, Helen Mae	60	Rogers, Natthll	64
Rogers, Amy (Scovel/Scovil) ...	7, 11, 40, 58, 69	Rogers, Herbert	60	Rogers, Niles Seth	60
Rogers, Amy (Widow)	11, 40	Rogers, Homer Phillip (H. P.)	61-63	Rogers, Olive (Gay)	61
Rogers, Ann	59, 68	Rogers, Howard S.	27	Rogers, Olive (Jerome)	62
Rogers, Anna	68	Rogers, Howell	68	Rogers, Permillia	69
Rogers, Anna C. (Beebe)	60	Rogers, Huldah (Gillett)	36, 62, 63, 69	Rogers, Peter	64
Rogers, Anne C.	68	Rogers, Irving E.	60	Rogers, Phoebe (Gladding)	69
Rogers, Asael [Asahel]	59, 68	Rogers, Isaac	68	Rogers, Phoebe (Rice)	59
Rogers, Asenath Simms	59	Rogers, Isaac	59, 68	Rogers, Ralph 2, 7-9, 11-13, 16-18, 20, 27, 37, 38, 45, 52, 57, 58, 65-69	
Rogers, Azel F.	68	Rogers, James	9, 21, 39, 60-62, 65	Rogers, Ralph M.	64
Rogers, Belina/Delina/Lina ..	26, 29, 30, 58, 69	Rogers, James Allen ["Jim"]	Title Page, 1, 65	Rogers, Richard	59
Rogers, Benjamin Gordon	62	Rogers, James Swift (aka JSR)...	9, 21, 31, 35, 39, 60, 61, 63, 65	Rogers, Roswell... 1, 2, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18-20, 22, 23-38, 42, 47, 58, 63, 66, 67, 69	
Rogers, Betsey	59	Rogers, Jane Maria [or "E"]	60	Rogers, Roswell Jr.	20, 30, 35, 37, 69
Rogers, Betty	59	Rogers, Jemima....	2, 8, 11, 17, 26, 40, 45, 58, 66, 69	Rogers, Roswell 2 nd	29, 62
Rogers, Bliss	62	Rogers, "Jim" [James Allen]	Title Page, 1, 65	Rogers, Roxania (Brainard)	69
Rogers, Caleb	59	Rogers, Joel	62	Rogers, Ruth	8, 17, 58, 69
Rogers, Calvin Burnham	31, 35, 62, 69	Rogers, John. 1, 2, 8-23, 27-29, 33-35, 37-42, 45, 47, 57-60, 62, 64-69		Rogers, Ruth (Beebe) ...	20, 26, 29, 58, 62, 69
Rogers, Catherine/Katherine....	1-3, 7, 13, 15, 37, 69	Rogers, John Jr.	64	Rogers, Sally (DeCrow)	61
Rogers, Catherine/Katherine (Jones) ...	1-3	Rogers, John C. (Clark) ..	4, 10, 12, 20, 30, 31, 35-37, 62, 63, 66, 67, 69	Rogers, Samuel	61
Rogers, Charles J.	68	Rogers, John H.	60, 68	Rogers, Sarah... 15, 17, 18, 26, 27, 30, 33, 35, 58, 64, 69	
Rogers, Claricey/Clarney	59	Rogers, Jonathan	2, 58	Rogers, Sarah (Borden) 12, 15, 17, 18, 20, 27, 33, 58, 62, 64, 69	
Rogers, Cora M. (Strong)	60	Rogers, Joseph	59, 60, 64	Rogers, Sarah (Fox)	26, 59
Rogers, Daniel	26, 59, 61, 62	Rogers, Joseph/Erwin/Irwin	60	Rogers, Sarah M.	60
Rogers, Daniel Shipman	Preface	Rogers, Joseph Noyes L.	29, 69	Rogers, Sarah (Scovel)	59
Rogers, Daniel W.	68	Rogers, Joshua	59	Rogers, Sarah (Smith)	21, 59
Rogers, Daniel & Lucy	68	Rogers, Joshua (Rev.)	59	Rogers, Sarah (Williams)	61, 62
Rogers, Deborah	68	Rogers, Josiah ...	11, 15, 17-19, 40, 47, 58, 66, 67, 69	Rogers, Seth	60, 68
Rogers, Dorothy 17, 20, 58, 59, 62, 69		Rogers, Josiah Jr.	58	Rogers, Seth Arbut	59
Rogers, E.	49, 50	Rogers, Junior	30	Rogers, Sherman B.	68
Rogers, E. J.	68	Rogers, Katherine....	1, 2, 7- 9, 13, 15, 18, 19, 37, 58, 65, 67, 69	Rogers, Silena	64
Rogers, Ebenezer... 11, 17, 20, 40, 58, 60-62, 66, 69				Rogers, Stephen	39
Rogers, Elbert J.	68			Rogers, Susan Leay	60
Rogers, Eliza	62			Rogers, Susanna	59
Rogers, Elizabeth	59, 61			Rogers, Thankful	20
Rogers, Elizabeth (Bliss)	61-63				

Name Index

- | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|---|------------------------|---|--|
| Rogers, Thankful B./Beckwith | 62 | Sewall, James. W. | 43, 44 | Swan, R. W. | 49 |
| Rogers, Thomas | 21, 29, 30, 58-60 | Shaw, _____ | 29 | Thomas, Experience | 61 |
| Rogers, Thomas Jr. | 30 | Shaw, Lillian Rogers | Preface | Thompson, Charlotte | 37, 67 |
| Rogers, Thomas Sr. | 29 | Shaw, Thomas | 52 | Thorson, Robert M. | 7, 19 |
| Rogers, Thomas Mathew | 60 | Sisson, Wm. H. | 50 | Tiffany, E. | 52 |
| Rogers, Timothy | 21, 29, 59, 61 | Smith, _____ | 23, 45 | Tinker, Silas | 22 |
| Rogers, Uel Edward | 63 | Smith, Elsdon C. | 1 | Timman, Harry & Martha | 27 |
| Rogers, Uriah | 68 | Smith, Erastus T. | 47 | Tomkin, Mary | 9, 37, 58, 69 |
| Rogers, Warren | 60 | Smith, Gilbert T. | 47 | Torrey, William | 29 |
| Rogers, Warren Curtis | 60 | Smith, Mathew (Captain) | 29, 59 | Trumbull, Benjamin (D. D.) | 21, 39 |
| Rogers, Wealthy 12, 20, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 58, 69 | | Smith, Sarah | 21, 59 | Turner, John | 24, 28 |
| Rogers, Wealthy (Chappell) | 32, 58, 69 | Smith, Thomas | 23 | Vallet, Sylvester | 10, 33, 34, 63, 66, 67 |
| Rogers, Will Alden | Preface | Smith, Thomas Jr. | 39, 47 | Virkus, Frederick Adams | 61 |
| Rogers, William | 37, 69 | Sparrow, _____ | 28, 46, 48 | Waller (aka Waller-Frye), George | 1-3, 17 |
| Rogers, William W. | 68 | Sparrow, Nathaniel | 47 | Walling, H. F. | 4, 16 |
| Rolston, Nora Hennessy | 7, 38, 55 | Sparrow, Richard | 11 | Ward, J. G. (Rev.) | 31, 35, 60 |
| Rose, James M. | 1, 8, 9 | Spaulding, _____ (Capt.) | 29 | Watrous, John | 27 |
| Rothbone [sic], N. | 49 | Spencer, _____ | 5, 49 | Watrous, Marion (Clerk) | 7, 64 |
| Rowley, Tabitha | 27, 28, 66 | Spencer, _____ (Col.) | 9 | Welch, W. | 51 |
| Royce, _____ | 2 | Spencer, Joseph (Lt. Col.) | 7 | Whitmore, Francis | 9, 38 |
| Russell, Amy (Rogers) | 58 | Spencer, Joseph (Maj.) | 13 | Whitmore, John | 1, 2, 9, 38, 66 |
| Russell, Stephen | 58 | Spencer, Mathias | 47 | Whitney, _____ | 44 |
| Ryant/Riant, Ann (Fox) | 13, 15 | Stanton, Mary (Wilcox) | 31 | Whitney, John | 14, 45 |
| Ryant/Riant, John | 13, 45 | Stanton, Stephen | 31 | Wickwire, James | 3 |
| Salmon, Abigail | 65 | Stark, F. | 50 | Wickwire, Solomon | 13 |
| Sawyer, Gerald | 19 | Stark, Moreau J. | 2, 14, 16 | Wilcox, Dorcas | 31 |
| Scovel, Abner | 11 | Starks [sic], J. | 49 | Wilcox, H. | 49, 50 |
| Scovel, Abner (Corporal) | 13 | Starkweather, Asher | 37 | Wilcox, John | 31 |
| Scovel, Amy | 7, 40, 58, 69 | Starr, Jehoshaphat | 2, 9, 66 | Wilcox, Leity | 31, 69 |
| Scovel, Benjamin | 7 | Steward/Stewart, _____ | 13-15, 44, 47 | Wilcox, Mary | 31 |
| Scovel, Hannah | 7 | Steward/Stewart, Alexander | 13 | Willey, _____ | 59 |
| Scovel, Sarah | 59 | Steward/Stewart, James 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 45, 67, 68 | | Willey, A. (Miss) | 49 |
| Scovell/Scovil, Amy | 7, 40, 58, 69 | Steward/Stewart, James Jr. ... | 7, 12, 17, 66 | Willey, R. A. | 49, 50 |
| Scovell/Scoville, Sarah (Rogers) | 27, 69 | Steward/Stewart, James 2 nd | 14, 15 | Willey, Rufus | 28, 30, 63, 67 |
| Scovil/Scovill, _____ | 7 | Steward/Stewart, Mathew | 1 | Williams, _____ | 23, 45-48, 55 |
| Scovil, Arter [Arthur] | 10, 11, 45, 64 | Steward/Stewart, Samuel | 47 | Williams, Abigail (Rogers) 11, 17, 18, 32, 45, 47, 58, 69 | |
| Scovil/Scoville, Amy | 7, 40, 58, 69 | Stewart, William | 8, 11, 13, 14, 45 | Williams, Daniel | 33 |
| Scoville, Ira | 27 | Stewart, William Jr. | 29 | Williams, P. | 52 |
| Scoville, Rebecca (Millard) | 27 | Stofko, Karl P. (Dr.) | 2, 4, 5, 12, 28, 64 | Williams, R. E. | 49 |
| Scoville, Rebecca (Rogers) | 27 | Stommel, Henry & Elizabeth | 32 | Williams, R.[?] E. | 50 |
| Scoville, Samuel | 27 | Strange, John | 64 | Williams, Sarah | 37, 61, 62 |
| Scoville, Sarah | 27 | Strong, _____ | 38, 39, 44, 45, 47, 55 | Williams, Thomas | 10, 11, 17, 18, 25, 32, 45, 47, 58, 69 |
| Scoville, Sarah (Rogers) | 27, 69 | Strong, Cora M. | 60 | Woodbridge, _____ | 3, 8, 20, 29, 30, 47, 52 |
| Scoville, Stephen | 27 | Strong, Gilbert H. | 2, 14, 16 | Woodbridge, Lucretia M. | 52 |
| Scoville, Thankful (Crocker) | 27 | Swan, B. S. [or H. S.] | 49 | Woodbridge, Mary S. | 52 |
| Scoville, Timothy | 27, 69 | Swan, C. | 49 | Woodbridge, N. S. | 52 |
| Scranton, E. | 50 | Swan, H. W. | 49 | Woodbridge, Nathaniel S./Shaw | 8, 19, 52 |
| Seabury, John | 52 | Swan, J. E. (Mrs.) | 49 | | |
| Seaver, J. Montgomery | 61 | Swan, Jabez | 47 | | |